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R. REED IS RENOMINATED

PEAKER OF THE HOUSE AGAIN A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The Convention Pays Him the Honor of Selecting Him by a Unanimous Standing Vote—Resolutions Declare for Maintaining the Gold Standard—The Speaker Discusses the Financial Question in Plain, Impressive Words.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 6.—Thomas B. Reed was renominated for Congress to-day by a unanimous rising vote by the Republicans of the First District, and as soon as the nomination had been made the convention gave three cheers for the candidate.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the First Congressional District of Maine, in convention assembled, heartily indorse the Republican platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, and pledge the loyal and earnest support of the Republicans of this district to the candidates of the National Convention, McKinley and Hobart, believing that their election will give to the country prosperity to all industries, good wages, a currency for the people at all times as good as the standard, and will maintain the credit and honor of the nation unsullied.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Hon. Llewellyn Powers, our Representative in Congress, upon the honor conferred upon him by the Republicans of the district, and pledge him our support for renomination and re-election, and we congratulate our distinguished representative and expounder and strong defender of Republican principles, the great Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Thomas Brackett Reed, and they do their undivided credit for the able and patriotic manner in which he has discharged the duties of that high office, and for the great service to the country which he has rendered as a leader of the Republican party in the House of Representatives, and they congratulate the Nation deserves to be represented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Reed.

When Mr. Reed entered the hall the convention gave him a stand reception. Mr. Reed addressed the convention, speaking as follows:

We, in Maine, have got to make up our minds to-day, sooner than in any other State in the country, and our verdict will be of great importance to the country. It is worth while that you should address yourselves to some signal duty that you perform. The principles which underlie the issues of this campaign—

I propose to make the campaign, which, I suppose, is to be the most interesting one to you. I don't propose to make it entirely clear to you; I don't propose to make it perfectly clear to myself, during this campaign. I propose to make the campaign interesting to you, and I propose to make you understand it. I propose to make you understand that the question of the day does not involve the question of honesty. It is being discussed, I do not know how often, at once and at all times, by men of ignorance in only the second degree of ignorance which is superior fashion. I mean by it, lack of information.

In the first place, I think we ought to remove certain kinds of passion and feeling that have been connected with this debate during the last few months. We have had a hundred years of unprecedented prosperity. We have had a currency which has been approved by the commercial world, and which has been adopted by the commercial nations of the world. We have had a standard of value which has been adopted by the commercial nations of the world. We have had a currency for the people at all times as good as the standard, and with the full legal support to the standard at all times. We have had a currency

Bryan, and where there are many outspoken bolters who declare that nothing will satisfy their resentment except a vote for McKinley, the third ticket would not hurt McKinley, but would draw away from Bryan a great many Democrats who are disgusted with the Altgeld and Bryan Populism.

"In Kentucky, however, more than in any other State, a sound-money ticket is called for, and should be provided. That State is to be the liveliest battleground for sound money. A Democratic ticket in that State will attract many Democrats who might be led away to Bryan if it was only a choice between Bryan and McKinley. The Democratic vote would be divided and the Democrats cannot be divided and win in Kentucky."

As the conference will not meet until to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and as there is no occasion for preliminary gatherings, as the conference itself is a meeting of that kind, most of the delegates or committeemen will not arrive until to-morrow morning. George Clark of Dallas, Texas, and M. L. Crawford and J. H. Smith of the same State are here. Mr. Crawford talks earnestly, but not with great favor for a third ticket. There are, he says, 75,000 sound-money Democrats in Texas, and they all want to beat Bryan by voting for McKinley. The sound-money Democrats would be willing to make arrangements with the Middle of the Road Populists to accomplish their purpose, "for," as Mr. Crawford says, "we prefer a Populist to a sixteen-to-one Democrat."

The conference probably will not be an open one, at least not in its initial stage. A stenographic report of all that shall be said and done will be taken, and it all may be submitted to the public. At all events, the greatest publicity will be courted for all reports and plans proposed or approved that can help the cause. It is expected that the conference will be concluded in two sessions, and that its members can be on their way home Friday night or Saturday morning.

There is not much discussion of candidates in the correspondence that has led up to the conference. Mr. Bynum says that one of several well-known Democrats would do. Senator Palmer has been suggested, and the fact that he would not be making any political sacrifice in accepting the nomination is in his favor, and, besides, he is popular, independent, and courageous.

Secretary Carlisle's name is often suggested, but Texas makes its head at Carlisle, and wonders whether another would not be apt to catch more doubtful voters.

Secretary Morton is also favored, and ex-Gov. Buckner of Kentucky is regarded by many sound-money men as the strongest man who could be named. Lawler of Minnesota, just expelled from the State Committee because he, as opposed to free silver, may lead the ticket, with Buckner second, or the ticket may be the other way about.

J. L. Giskin of Florida, and his alternate, D. J. Ambley, have arrived with a position demand for a third ticket, and say the journey from Florida in torrid weather should be accepted as proof of the interest in that State in sound money. They favor Carlisle as the candidate, and Indianapolis as the place for the convention.

P. C. Sims of West Virginia, and Hamilton Stalnacker of the same State believe in having a ticket as opposing Bryan rather than favoring McKinley.

Edward Grosse is here, putting his vacation to use in studying the attitude of the Germans. He is here rather as a representative of the German sound-money men than as an office holder, and, after he shall have consulted with Indiana Democrats, will go to Illinois on a similar errand.

It is an interesting thing to find sound-money men in the West rapidly reaching the conclusion that the silver craze is on the wane here just as it is beginning to be reported as growing in the East. It is still a great menace here, but its importance has been exaggerated greatly. The fact that it is entertained chiefly by the farming population, which is harder to get at than any other class of people, constitutes the greatest difficulty to contend against.

A STRONG COMMITTEE.

Able State Leaders Chosen by Sound-Money Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Among the States which will be represented here to-morrow by committeemen are the following:

Alabama—J. K. Faulkner, Montgomery.
California—E. C. Pond, San Francisco.
Connecticut—C. J. Smith, Bridgeport.
Florida—L. Giskins, Jacksonville.
Georgia—T. R. Peel, Atlanta.
Illinois—John M. Palmer, Springfield.
Indiana—John L. Wilson, Indianapolis.
Iowa—L. M. Martin, Marshalltown.
Kansas—Edgar Rated, Atchison.
Kentucky—T. Tyler, Hickman.
Maryland—John E. Semmes, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston.
Michigan—Thomas A. E. Weadock, Jackson.
Minnesota—F. W. McCaughton, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Edgar S. Wilson, Mississippi City.
Missouri—L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City.
Montana—Charles Conrad, Kalispell.
Nebraska—Leslie Scott, Omaha.
New Hampshire—Gerson Woodbury, Manchester.
North Carolina—Louis De Lacreux, Rockingham.
New-Jersey—W. J. Curtis, Paterson.
New-York—Charles Tracy, Albany.
Ohio—J. L. Cockwarte, Columbus.
Oregon—E. E. Wood, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John C. Bullitt, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—C. T. Manford, Providence.
South Carolina—J. H. Wilson, Jackson.
South Dakota—H. Hanton, Watertown.
Tennessee—W. S. Frierson, Chattanooga.
Texas—George Clarke, Dallas.
Vermont—W. H. Creamer, Montpelier.
Virginia—E. C. Venable, Petersburg.
Washington—Thomas Burke, Seattle.
West Virginia—H. C. Simms, Huntington.
Wisconsin—C. S. B. Usher, La Crosse.

Aside from these, Maine, Louisiana, and North Dakota are expected to send representatives. Colorado selected Louis Ehrich, but he is detained at home by illness.

HUNDREDS FAVOR A THIRD TICKET.

Conference of Sound-Money Democrats in Jersey City To-day.

A conference of sound-money Democrats interested to the movement for a third Presidential ticket will be held in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that a temporary organization will be formed, and that the local movement will be put in touch with the National organization in process of formation in the West.

William J. Curtis, who does business at 45 Broadway, issued a formal call for to-day's meeting, and he said yesterday that he was able to count upon the co-operation of at least 400 sound-money Democrats. His original intention, he said, was to ascertain the sentiments of his personal Democratic friends with regard to a third ticket. The replies to his inquiries were so numerous and so unanimously in favor of a third ticket that he deemed it his duty to call a meeting for the purpose of organization. There is a strong probability that the meeting this afternoon will select delegates to a third-ticket convention.

HUGH C. WALLACE BOLTS.

Gives Up His Post of Democratic National Committeeman.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 6.—Democratic National Committeeman Hugh C. Wallace has resigned.

He has written a vigorous letter to Chairman Jones, in which he accuses the Democratic Party of departing from its principles and entering on a radical and ruinous career.

Mr. Wallace has been a Committeeman for four years. He was disgusted when the Chicago Convention refused to indorse the Administration.

Fort Wayne in the Fight.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 6.—Fifty of the most prominent Democrats of Fort Wayne met last night and organized a permanent committee to conduct a vigorous campaign in support of the sound-money Democratic ticket. S. M. Foster presided, and ex-State Senator J. D. Sarnighausen, editor of The Staats-Zeitung, was an active participant in the meeting. S. M. Foster, ex-State Representative John Rodabaugh, and City Controller H. C. Berghoff were appointed a committee to attend the meeting at Indianapolis.

CANNOT WORK FOR BRYAN

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO LOSE ITS CHAIRMAN.

He Will Resign His Post at a Meeting to be Held Next Thursday—Reported That Several More of the Democratic Electoral Candidates Will Decline to Stand—Intimation That They Will Withhold Their Resignations until Just Before Election.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—Democratic State Chairman R. E. Wright will resign his post at the meeting of the State Committee, to be held in this city next Thursday.

Col. Dillinger, private secretary to Mr. Wright, was here to-day and filed in the State Department the certificates of nomination of the Electors nominated by the Democratic State Convention, held at Allentown. The Republican certificates of nomination have not been filed. The Democratic list is complete, and contains the names of George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, Samuel Dickson of Philadelphia, and Joseph J. Brooks of Sewickley. Electors who have informed Chairman Wright that they cannot support the Chicago ticket.

Col. Dillinger says Chairman Wright, after resigning, will have nothing to do with the management of the campaign, because he is opposed to free silver.

It is said here that the sound-money Electors on the Democratic ticket will remain on the ticket until fifteen days before election, when they will withdraw and disorganize the ticket. It is alleged the reason there have been so few withdrawals up to the present is because of this programme.

Pennsylvania Doesn't Care for Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Representative Wanger of the Seventh Pennsylvania District was at Republican headquarters this morning, and resented the statements that have been circulated from Democratic headquarters to the effect that Pennsylvania is on fire with free silver. He says that there is an overwhelming demand in the sections supposed to be most infected for "sound-money" literature, and that when election day arrives Pennsylvania will be found to be in line for the Republican ticket, as of old, and that the usual Republican representation in Congress will be elected.

REPUDIATES BRYAN.

Pennsylvania Congressional Candidate Against the Chicago Ticket.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 6.—Chairman Wright of the Democratic State Committee has received the following letter:

MEDIA, Penn., July 30, 1896.

Hon. Robert E. Wright, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee, Allentown, Penn.:

Dear Sir: When the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania honored me with a place on the State ticket, and a platform of instructions went along with the nomination, disclaimed pledging my services in Congress, if elected, to the maintenance of the gold standard or value in the coinage of the Federal Government. This pledge is in direct line with the history and traditions of the Democratic Party, and with all my own political education and belief, and I have regarded my nomination as a clear call to a duty whose performance is in full accord with my faith.

But the action of the Chicago Convention has destroyed all possible harmony between its declarations of political policy and the definite principles for which the Democratic Party in the Commonwealth has always stood. That convention declares for the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I am opposed to any such preposterous proposition.

It would have the Federal Government issue all circulating paper and thereby make it legal tender for all public and private obligations. I would take from the Federal Government all power to issue and demand notes and would cancel forever all present issues as fast as they are redeemed. I would not have any legal-tender quality to any paper issues whatever.

It threatens to stuff the judiciary of the Federal Government, for party purposes, presumably to sustain its position upon this proposition, following the example of the Republican Party over twenty years ago. I condemned the action of President Grant, which prostituted the Supreme Court to the demands of the railroad corporations and forced the legal-tender decision read by Chief Justice Chase, and I regard this as a revolutionary suggestion, to which no party can commit itself and retain any claim upon the intelligent support of right-minded men.

It would take from the Federal Executive the power to keep the peace and protect the United States mails when threatened by armed mobs. I would enlarge that power and provide it with every means at hand to meet any such emergency that may appear.

It condemns the Administration of President Cleveland, regarding that Administration as beyond parallel, at least since the formation of the Government. It has given the Democratic Party its best credential to power in the face of the greatest difficulties that ever confronted Federal and Executive of peace.

There is nothing in the platform of the Chicago Convention that is in common with my political faith and training, and the ticket nominated upon that platform is an abhorrence to me. I am at full accord with the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the State Convention. If those principles are to be subordinated to the utterances of the Chicago Convention then I must ask leave to withdraw from the State ticket.

But this does not involve my support of the Republican ticket. The legislation of the Republican Party for forty years has brought the country to its present condition. That party has always lined with the money question, and its wretched methods have stripped it of all pretense to sincerity or integrity. It offers us to-day nothing better than a free-silver candidate for the Presidency, and a half-hearted platform for sound money—each standing as the apology for the other, and neither entitled to respectful consideration.

To the straight, original Democratic Party must be committed the work of preventing the harm which the Republican Party or the Chicago party would do if either could have its way, and I hope the State Committee will take steps to provide a Presidential ticket in line with the Allentown platform, upon which sound-money Democrats can conscientiously vote. To be the balance of power in a righteous cause is better than to be either one of two bad alternatives.

Please advise me whether you regard the State platform of the Chicago affair as governing the State ticket, and if the State Committee will be called together to take action upon the present condition of things, and oblige, very truly,

BENJAMIN C. POTTS.

This strong letter of Mr. Potts's expresses the sentiments of thousands of Democrats throughout the State.

BOLT IN MAINE CONVENTION.

Sound-Money Democrats Refuse to Stand by Chicago Ticket.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Convention, held here to-day, nominated Melvin P. Frank of Portland for Governor. He takes the place on the ticket declined by Edward P. Winslow, a sound-money Democrat. Frank was nominated on the first ballot. He had 192 votes, and E. F. Hanson of Belfast had 166. Frank is a free-silver man; Hanson a sound-money advocate. Nobody expects that Frank will be elected.

Resolutions were offered favoring the Chicago nominees and the candidate named to-day.

William Henry Clifford of Portland opposed them, and the wildest scene ever witnessed in a Maine convention followed. Clifford was fairly howled down. W. H. McLellan offered as an amendment to the resolutions the gold plank in the platform adopted at the Portland Convention.

The amendment was defeated, and the following resolution, which practically indorses the work of the Chicago Convention, was adopted:

Resolved, That we take from our State platform the following declaration: "We oppose free coinage and favor the single gold standard, unless a different standard is adopted through international agreement," and that we indorse the National Democratic platform, with Bryan and Sewall.

Clifford and the other sound-money men bolted the convention and withdrew from the hall amid hisses.

LITTLE OR NO SOUTHERN FUSION.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Has More Work than Ever Cut Out for Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—When Senator Jones of Arkansas, the great adjuster, returns to Washington, where he is expected at headquarters to-morrow, his task of adjustment will be found to have greatly increased in difficulty. It is tacitly admitted around Democratic headquarters here to-day that fusion will not fuse.

It was expected that the Texas 103, with "Stump" Ashby and "Cyclone" Davis at their head, would pursue a "middle of the road" track in the Texas State Convention, just as they did at St. Louis; but it was not anticipated that the Georgia Populists would be found equally impracticable, as has been shown by their meeting to-day, although the capacities of "Tom" Watson, the typical representative of the extreme faction of the so-called "People's Party," for kicking over the traces were not underestimated in any calculation as to the result of the Georgia Convention.

It is confidently predicted now by those who ought to know that a wide-open split, instead of a fusion, will occur between the Southern Populist and Democratic Parties in most of the Southern States, even before the Madison Square Garden notification meeting.

SENATOR SQUIRE FOR BRYAN.

Has So Telegraphed His Friends at Home in Washington.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night announced that he had decided to join the Bryan and Sewall forces, and had so wired his friends at home.

Senator Squire thus joins the bolting Republican Senators, of which Pettigrew of South Dakota, Mantle of Montana, and Dubois of Idaho are shining examples.

He has been in this city most of the time since Congress adjourned, and while he has been silent as to his attitude on the silver question, has professed to be waiting to ascertain the wishes of his constituents. As the politicians look at it, Senator Squire has come to the conclusion that his chances of re-election to the Senate will be better by allying himself with the Populists, Democrats, and free-silver Republicans than if he goes with the gold-standard Republicans.

Senator Squire was one of the little dinner party given in this city some weeks ago, at which Mr. Hanna and other McKinley men were the leading spirits. His State sent its delegates to the St. Louis Convention standing on the soundest kind of a gold platform. Before he went to Washington Senator Squire's home was in Ilion, Herkimer County, where he was associated with Warner Miller in political affairs. He was for some years a member of the Republican State Committee.

Why Senator Squire Espouses Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—"The action of Senator Squire of Washington in declaring for Bryan and free silver did not come as a surprise to me," said Vice Chairman Apsley of the Republican Committee today. "I had a talk with the Senator in New-York a couple of weeks since, and I gathered, from what he then said, that it was a case of a drowning man grasping for a straw. He admitted to me that he had quite a fight on his hands for re-election to the Senate, and I infer that this action is intended, if possible, to make his re-election sure. The action of the Senator is due rather to personal interest than to any deep convictions on the subject. The same may be said of several other gentlemen who have acted along similar lines."

Probably Has Found a Better Job.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—L. C. Moore, a colored messenger in the Treasury Department, tendered his resignation to-day, assigning as the reason that he would not serve under a Democrat who had bolted the ticket of his party. Moore is under the immediate charge of Chief Clerk Logan Carlisle.

Allen Calls on Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6.—Many persons, mostly friends and neighbors, called at the Bryan residence to-day to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan prior to their departure to-morrow. One of their callers to-day was Senator Allen of this State, who is on his way home after attending the Populist Convention at Hastings. He had a talk with Mr. Bryan about Presidential matters.

Rhode Island Conventions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6.—The Rhode Island Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day and voted to hold the State Convention for the selection of Presidential Electors in this city Aug. 20 and the district conventions for the nomination of Congressmen Oct. 7.

MET DEATH IN A STRANGE MANNNER.

Walter Durham's Body Wound Around a Cable Drum.

Walter Durham, twenty-seven years old, who lived at 304 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed, in the basement of Isidor Welnberg's fur store, at 536 Fulton Street, yesterday afternoon. He was employed as a porter, and yesterday was sent to the basement to clean some furs. He was at work at a table at least forty feet from the little room that contained the machinery used for operating the elevator. This room was at the side of the elevator shaft, and employes were not allowed to enter it. Why Durham went into the room is not known.

Samuel Tassewell was in charge of the elevator, and shortly after 1 o'clock he was about to descend from the second floor, when he heard a scream. The people who were in the store heard the scream at the same time. Tassewell found that the elevator would not work, and, jumping off at the second floor, he went to the basement, and there met a frightful sight. He found Durham bound to the big drum by the four strands of cable. An ambulance was called, and the surgeon said the porter was dead, and that death must have been almost instantaneous.

The surgeon and the police tried to release the body from the drum over which the cables run, but at last word was sent to the house of Fire Truck No. 5, on Pacific Street. The firemen worked for nearly three hours before they were able to extricate the body from the cables.

One of the cables was wound about Durham's waist and neck, while another had his left hand pinioned to his breast. His legs were also caught in the strands, and it is presumed that he was forced around the cylinder of the big drum for several minutes and that he screamed as he was being pulled under the cables.

DOWN-TOWN RENTS UNAFFECTED.

What Cyrille Carrean Says of the Health Board's Order.

Rents in the down-town east side, where the Board of Health has condemned the rear tenements and ordered the tenants to leave, will not go up for the present. So said Cyrille Carrean of 235 Grand Street yesterday. Then he added:

"The east side is like a bucket of water. you think it is full, but you can always pour in another cupful of water."

He said that a good many of the rear tenants were going to move up town, where they would find airier rooms and better accommodations, and this would relieve the down-town districts.

Mr. Carreau is opposed to rear tenements, and highly commends the Board of Health for its action. He himself had three tenements in Mott Street, near Grand, and when the rear tenements were condemned he at once returned to the tenants the rents that they had paid.

Later on Mr. Carreau thought that there would be an advance of rents. About two years ago there was a reduction of rents of from 50 cents to $1 per month for rooms and floors. Now, inasmuch as the property owners will incur expenses in fixing up their back yards, they may try to restore the old rates.

Must Vacate Rear Tenements To-day.

The owners of some of the rear tenement houses that have been condemned by the Health Board have told the tenants that the board was not in real earnest, and that they need not move. As a consequence some of the tenants are still in a few of the houses. President Wilson sent sanitary policemen around again yesterday to tell them that they must move out or be evicted to-day. The board is meeting the most trouble at 55 James Street, where the Supreme Court granted an injunction against the board, which was subsequently vacated.

Another Bock Murder Suspect.

Jacob Levy, eighteen years old, of 18 East Broadway, was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of being the murderer of Annie Bock, who was found dead, with her throat cut, at her home, 207 East Twenty-first Street, on Tuesday morning. Policeman Patrick J. Dinan, who is detailed at the property clerk's office at Police Headquarters, gave the information upon which the arrest was made. He said Levy had told him of having met a woman who lived in the house where the murder was committed, and that he had gone to the house with her. Levy attempted to prove an alibi, but was held for examination this morning.

If You Lack Energy
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage."

THEY REPUDIATE BRYAN

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS OF WATERTOWN MAKE A DECLARATION.

Will Bolt the State Convention if It Shall Indorse the Chicago Ticket—Resolutions to that Effect Adopted—Earnest Protest Against Free Silver by ex-Gov. Flower—Discussion of the Issue from a Business and Industrial Standpoint.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—About 150 Democrats attended the meeting called by ex-Gov. Flower, D. G. Griffin, and other prominent Democrats of this city to-night, to protest against the silver plank in the Chicago platform. One hundred well-known names are on the list attached to the call. Ex-County Judge Henry Purcell called the meeting to order. S. F. Bagg, Secretary of the Watertown Steam Engine Company, one of the leading manufacturers of this section, was elected Chairman. He spoke vigorously against free coinage from a business and industrial standpoint. Ex-Gov. Flower responded to calls and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

The Democratic Party has always opposed the concentration of power in the General Government. This has always been the Democratic fetish. But the Chicago Convention says it desires the General Government to issue Treasury notes in lieu of the people issuing them through the banks. It says that the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be enlarged, while the Populist Convention, the twin sister of the Democratic, comes out boldly and says that the Government should buy all the railroads and telegraph lines and operate them.

The Democratic platform says that we should have free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without regard to its intrinsic value. Jefferson says that the proposition of value between gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether, and further observes that wisdom will lead us to disregard entirely legal proportions of value and inquire into the market price of gold with the several countries with which we shall be engaged in commerce.

In the Chicago Convention they refused by more than a two-thirds vote to incorporate in the platform a resolution to maintain the sacredness of existing contracts, and we are here to-night to protest against that platform as undemocratic and as opposed to all the principles of Democracy from the foundation of this Government to the present time, and to form ourselves into a body protesting against the action of the Chicago Convention and ready to the utmost of our abilities to defeat its nominee and the principles which he seeks to inculcate.

Mr. Flower explained the decline in property values in the Eastern and Middle States by attributing it to the opening up of the great West, the great productiveness of the soil, cheapened transportation rates, and improved facilities. Other agricultural nations had had a similar development. Continuing, Mr. Flower said:

Our silver friends forget that hay is $15 per ton here to-day, where it was $10 last year. Do they say that to the demonetization of silver in 1873? The price of coffee to-day is 17 cents per pound; in 1886 it was 7 cents. Do they also ascribe this to the demonetization of silver in 1873? They might better say and tell the truth that it is because there is a small crop of hay in the United States, and a small crop of coffee in the world. That is the true answer.

It would be well for the farmers of this State to inquire into the supply and demand of butter and cheese. Maybe they will find that there is an overproduction of milk.

They say that such organizations as we are here to inaugurate to-night are not regular, and I answer that I prefer to be honest with the laborer and farmer than regular with my party. If the Chicago Convention can be called regular. The great mass of the Democratic Party is composed of laboring men, and when it adopts a platform or when men adopt a platform for it under cover of the organization of my party, I prefer to stand on my convictions rather than on that platform. It is principle that makes me a Democrat, and in the platform adopted at Chicago the principles of the Democratic Party have been abandoned.

D. G. Griffin read a strong declaration of the views of the dissenters, which was adopted unanimously. It denounces the Republican policy of protection and attributes to it the evils from which the country suffers. It favors an effort to control the coming State Convention, but, failing in that, it declares for a bolt.

THE CHICAGO SPEECH REVISED.

Quotations Put Around the Matter Bryan Plagiarized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The first installment of the revised edition of Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech was received at Democratic headquarters to-day, and will soon be circulated over the country. The revised speech bears the evidences of having been gone over carefully by its author, for the alterations in grammatical construction and verbiage number 118. The work of revision, while quite elaborate, has been confined chiefly to the insertion or elimination of words, and the transposition of words and phrases. The grammar has been improved vastly and the whole speech smoothed over.

Chief among the corrections made is a reduction from thirty to twenty years as the period fixing the time during which the Republicans have tried to secure an international agreement. At one new sentence appears at the conclusion of the paragraph, in which Mr. Bryan defies the finding of a record in history where the common people of any land have declared in favor of the gold standard, this new sentence reading as follows: "They can find where the holders of fixed investments have declared for a gold standard, but not where the masses have."

The extracts from the speech of Secretary Carlisle are quoted, as is also the closing reference to the crown of thorns and the cross of gold. This is Bryan's answer to the charge of plagiarism. It seems he pleads guilty.

OLD SOLDIERS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Many Answer Gen. Sickles's Appeal for National Honor.

A committee of the Union Veteran Patriotic League met at the residence of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, 23 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Gen. Sickles presided, and Col. L. E. Dudley was secretary. A draft of an address to the public in support of Major McKinley for President was laid before the committee, but was not completed.

Gen. Sickles and Col. Dudley have received many letters from persons who are in favor of their movement. Among the writers are Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine, S. H. Spooner of Indianapolis, Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland of Philadelphia, Gen. Harry R. Bingham of Philadelphia, Jud. Bruner of Omaha, Col. Harrison Fairman of Washington, Gen. James R. O'Beirne of New-York, William H. Burnham of Lawrence, Mass.; Major H. A. Hall of Washington, D. C., and Capt. W. H. Lawrence of Carrabelle, Fla.

Gen. Chamberlain wrote: "I fully share with you the feeling that all who contended for the life of the country in its time of peril will be solicitous for its honor, now seemingly endangered."

Mr. Spooner wrote: "The Hoosiers will not be found to be lacking when the smoke of battle has cleared away."

Gen. Mulholland wrote: "I will cheerfully aid anything that may be decided upon, and co-operate with any measure calculated to defeat the infamous Chicago platform."

SEVENTH DISTRICT BRYAN MEN.

Tammany Hall Followers Declare for the Chicago Ticket.

The Tammany General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District held a ratification meeting last night at 232 West Fourteenth Street.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National Democratic ticket and platform, and a limited amount of fireworks were set off.

James W. Boyle, the district leader, offered the resolutions, which set forth the belief of the meeting in the majority rule and that the election of Bryan and Sewall on the Chicago platform would conserve the interest of the country.

Leader Boyle, Cornelius Donovan, J. J. Sheehan, M. C. Milnor, and Dennis Maskey made speeches.

Mr. Donovan emphasized the fact that Mr. Boyle was the only member of the New-York delegation at Chicago who sat through the convention. He thought that the example was bearing good fruit.

Banner Poles Are Removed.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle of the Hotel Normandie won his fight against the Republicans who raised a McKinley and Hobart banner in front of his hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street. The objectionable poles were taken down yesterday afternoon.

LONE CROAKER OF UNION SQUARE.

Was Petted and Guarded by Policemen, but Had to be Removed.

The venerable bullfrog which has made his home in the lily pond in the centre of Union Square for several months past will amuse the loungers in the square no longer.

His frogship has been removed by special order of the Board of Park Commissioners. Foreman of City Parks Andrew Peddie, who has an office in the sub-police station in Union Square, said yesterday that the frog was wont to sit upon a wide-spreading lotus leaf in the centre of the lily pond and croak so melodiously that, like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, he drew great crowds of men, women, and children to the borders of the pond.

This would have been all right, but certain wicked urchins who frequented the square became possessed with a desire to capture the croaker, and made several desperate but unsuccessful efforts, leaving behind them a trail of havoc and desolation among the plants and flowers that border the pond.

It finally became necessary to station a park policeman at the pond to keep in check the bands of youthful frog hunters, and finally, to relieve the city of the burden of extense in maintaining a paid guardian over the frog, his deportation was ordered.

Yesterday morning when his frogship was engaged in his ablutions, perched upon the spreading bosom of a great white lily, and croaking softly to himself, a brawny laborer of the Park Department reached from behind an azalea bush and deftly captured froggie in a scoopnet. The frog was placed in a cart in waiting, and driven to Central Park. There he was ignominiously dumped into the lake, where he will take his chances with several hundred other frogs who inhabit that stretch of inland water.

It will probably be some time before his frogship will cease to recall the days when he played a star part in Union Square, occupied the centre of the stage in the lily pond, and was guarded by a special policeman from the assaults of rude boys.

CONCERT IN MADISON SQUARE.

First in Twenty Years, and Draws a Motley Audience.

A public concert attracted several thousand persons to Madison Square Park last vening. A park employe said that it was the first band concert given in Madison Square Park in twenty years.

A special detail of thirty-five park policemen, under command of Sergt. Fitzpatrick, was assigned to handle the crowd and preserve order.

The crowd that gathered was perhaps the most mixed assembly that could be got together in this city. Every class of society was represented. Clubmen and fashionable loungers from Delmonico's and the hotels in the vicinity of the square touched elbows with ragged denizens of the east and west sides. A venerable professor of Columbia came from his favorite corner in the University Club and occupied a seat on a bench beside a hobo of the Wandering Willie variety. They appeared equally interested in the fine interpretation of Verdi's "Aida" given under the direction of Signor Di Matteo.

Good order prevailed, although the occupants of the fashionable residences on Twenty-fifth Street bordering the square objected to the crowds which occupied their brownstone steps and leaned against their railings. The programme was as follows:

Madison Square Park.—Programme for Thursday, Aug. 6, 1896, at 8 P. M. Dr Matteo, Director.

PART I.

Star Spangled Banner.
1. Melvin, "Washington Grays."
2. Overture, "Mascotte" ..... Auber
3. Caprice, "La Morisna" ..... Espinosa
4. Waltz, "Donau Wellen" ..... Ivanovici
5. Finale 2d, "Aida" ..... Verdi

PART II.

6. Overture, "Fest" ..... Lautner
7. Potpourri, "The Black Brigade" ..... Beyer
8. Romance, "Extase" ..... Solomon
9. Waltz, "Isabelle" ..... Savasta
10. Selection, "Babilon" ..... Mussi

REMORSE FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

Stole a Pocketbook in 1882 and Returned It in 1896.

Warren F. Leland, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, conducted the Leland Hotel in Chicago before assuming control of the Windsor Hotel last Spring.

Three weeks ago Mr. Leland received a letter postmarked Chicago, containing a pocketbook. There was no signature to the letter, and the writer explained that in 1882 he found the pocketbook in the Leland Hotel, and had concealed it. The pocketbook remained hidden until recently, and the writer's conscience would not permit him to retain possession of it any longer. The pocketbook contained $25 in money, some papers, and two cards. One card was that of H. Dumont Wagner, a mechanical engineer of Philadelphia. The other bore the name of Dr. L. K. Baldwin of Philadelphia.

Leland wrote to both addresses. A member of Dr. Baldwin's family answered that Dr. Baldwin has been dead for three years, and that the family knew nothing about his having lost a pocketbook in Chicago in 1882. H. Dumont Wagner wrote from Collingwood, N. J., where he now resides, that he did lose a pocketbook while stopping at the Leland Hotel in 1882, although he could not remember what it contained.

Mr. Leland forwarded the pocketbook to Mr. Wagner and has received a letter of thanks from that gentleman, who writes that the return of his lost property, after so many years, leads him to believe in the ultimate honesty of human nature.

Several of Mr. Leland's old employes recollect the incident in Chicago when the pocketbook was lost. Mr. Leland believes it to be a remarkable case of an uneasy conscience. There is no clew to the writer of the note, although from certain peculiarities of the writing it is believed that the writer is a woman.

SHARP POLITICS IN WESTCHESTER.

Ex-Mayor Brush's Men Going Over to the Regular Organization.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Ex-Mayor Edward F. Brush's club in the First Ward, it is said, has been practically broken up by the slump of nearly all its members to the regular Republican organization of the ward. At the meeting of the club, last evening, only about twelve persons were present. The disaffection of Mr. Brush's anti-Platt organization, which was also adverse to the renomination of Ben L. Fairchild for Congress, was due, it is alleged, to the fact that Mr. Fairchild came into Mr. Brush's bailiwick while Mr. Brush was away in the Maine woods recently on a hunting expedition, and won over nearly the entire club to the regular Republican machine, and incidentally gained its support for himself.

Among those who deserted Mr. Brush's organization was his former firm supporter, W. J. Burkhardt. Mr. Brush himself, it is said, was ambitious for the nomination to Congress.

WHITE AND BLACK LICENSED.

But They Could Not Get a Detroit Judge to Marry Them.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—John Petoskey, a white man, applied for a permit to marry Julia Spann, a colored girl, eighteen years of age. Clerk Foster refused to give it without the written consent of the girl's parents. This was obtained, and the license was issued yesterday.

The pair went to Judge Shellenberger to have the ceremony performed, but he flatly refused, saying:

"I will not join persons of these two races in matrimony. I have conscientious scruples against it, and there is nothing in the law to compel me to perform the ceremony."

This is the first time in the history of Detroit that a license has been issued to a white man and a colored woman. Colored men have repeatedly married white women.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee
Second Virginia	Rep	R. A. Wise
Thirteenth Indiana	Dem.	Charles K. Ellison
Eighth Indiana	Dem.	John R. Brunt
Sixth Iowa	Rep.	John F. Lacey
Nineteenth Illinois	Pop.	J. J. Sewall

*Also nominated by Populists.

AND NOW BUTLER BOLTS

THE SENATOR OBJECTS TO ELECTORAL FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Chairman Jones Attacked With Bitterness and Bryan Treated with Scant Courtesy—The Presidential Candidate Warned that an Attack of "Swelled Head" May Result in His Undoing—California Populists Repudiate Sewall's Nomination.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—Senator Butler's paper to-day attacks the proposed Electoral fusion with Democrats, and also attacks Senator Jones. It says:

The Democratic State Executive Committee has passed resolutions which bear an appearance of willingness to be fair and respectable. The real purpose is to try to make a proposition which no self-respecting Populist could entertain for a moment, and then, when such a proposition is indignantly rejected, to go before the people and try to make it appear that the Populists are not honest because they rejected overtures looking to co-operation. There is not a Democrat in the universe smart enough to catch an ordinary North Carolina Populist in such a trap as this. And they are hereby formally notified of that fact.

The article further says that Chairman Jones "is a strong representative of the worst type of Bourbon Democracy, and would rather vote for Cleveland to-day and be thick with Whitney, Hill, and Brice than support Bryan or any genuine reform Democrat. Jones is supposed to be the mouthpiece of Bryan. If Jones is expressing the sentiments of Bryan, then the latter is proving to be a man unfit for the Presidential chair. If this young statesman's head is becoming swelled on account of honors that have been accorded him, he should be promptly reminded that the same forces which caused that swelling can do that which will unswell it, and that very little provocation is needed for doing it. He is by no means the only man in America whom genuine reformers are willing to vote for."

WATSON ELECTORS IN GEORGIA.

The State Convention Rejects Mr. Sewall with Indignation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The Georgia Populist State Convention was called to order at noon to-day by Thomas E. Watson, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and as he mounted the platform he was given a great ovation by delegates and spectators. The convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives of the State Capitol, and is largely attended.

The convention expended an hour in temporary organization, and did not get down to business until shortly before 3 o'clock. It can be announced positively that there will be no fusion of the Electoral ticket with the Democrats, unless based upon the withdrawal of Sewall for Vice President.

The Populists will nominate a straight Electoral ticket, and will authorize the State Executive Committee to negotiate for a fusion Electoral ticket provided Sewall is withdrawn. But they will be empowered to enter into negotiations upon no other condition. Bryan and Watson will be indorsed. It is Watson's policy to run a straight Electoral ticket in every State, and to insist upon a fight at every point, unless Sewall is withdrawn.

Judge James H. Hines was chosen permanent Chairman. Judge Hines was the defeated Populist candidate for Governor two years ago. J. L. Sibley of Coho County was made permanent Secretary.

Judge Hines spoke briefly, declaring that the Populists were to-day masters of the situation, and that their principles would triumph, unless there were serious mistakes. He said he would not go the "whole Democratic hog," and asked the Populists "not to be alarmed by the silly prating of the foolish Chairman of the Democratic Committee."

"I beseech you," he said, "to put out a full Electoral ticket for Bryan and Watson. It will not do to nominate Sewall, or a Democratic nominee for Vice President. If we propose to fight the National banks and great trusts, we cannot take a man who is identified with both."

Numerous resolutions were then introduced, all of which were referred without debate to the Committee on Platform. Several of these demanded the withdrawal of Sewall by the Democrats, and took the position that nothing would be considered in the way of fusion on the Electoral ticket unless based on Sewall's withdrawal as the condition precedent.

The Committee on Platform retired, and when the convention proceeded to the election of a full Electoral ticket of which ex-Congressman W. H. Felton was placed at the head. At 4 o'clock the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and it was reported that the Committee on Platform could require several hours to adjust its differences, it having struck a snag over the prohibition question.

The Prohibition

HANNA IN PHILADELPHIA

MEETS BUSINESS MEN REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS.

William M. Singerly of The Record, Joseph F. Sinnott, and Frank Thompson, Prominent Democrats, Take Part in a Consultation with the Chairman Concerning Money for the Campaign—Mr. Hanna Resumes His Journey to Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Mr. Hanna dropped over here to-day on his way from New-York to Cleveland, and held a consultation with a sub-committee of the Business Men's National Campaign Committee upon the campaign. The sub-committee, which met Mr. Hanna was representative of the leading manufacturing and business firms of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hanna arrived at 2:12 this afternoon from New-York, and had as company over ex-Congressman Butterworth of Ohio, who met him by chance on the train. Charles C. Harrison, the millionaire sugar refiner and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, met Mr. Hanna at the station, and escorted him to the Stratford Hotel, two squares away. Apartments had been engaged for the National Chairman, and waiting to meet him were the following gentlemen:

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, ex-Minister to Russia Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Philadelphia Press; Thomas Dolan, the manufacturer; Rudolph Blankenburg, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Business Men's Committee; John H. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Theodore C. Search, President of the Pennsylvania Association of Manufacturers; Howard M. French, the wholesale druggist; Mayor Charles S. Warwick, Thomas McKean, a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Gen. William A. Sowell, United States Senator from New-Jersey, and other business men.

All the foregoing are Republicans; but there were Democrats of wealth and prominence who were present at the consultation. They were William M. Singerly, proprietor of The Philadelphia Record, a Democratic daily paper; Joseph F. Sinnott of the publishing firm of Moore & Sinnott, and Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Hanna was introduced by Mr. Wanamaker to those gentlemen present whom he did not know, and the consultation began.

Mr. Converse was the first speaker. He explained that the object of the Business Men's National Campaign Committee was to cooperate with the Republican National Committee, and assist it in the coming campaign by the raising of money for campaign purposes, the dissemination of sound-money literature, and the establishment of headquarters for this purpose in various cities in the country.

Headquarters have now been established in Boston, and it was stated that Mr. Harrisburg would go to Chicago on Monday next to see some prominent business men there and establish headquarters in that city.

The discussion became general, and the question of raising money for campaign expenses was talked over, but no subscriptions were made to-day.

Mr. Singerly, speaking as a Democrat, said that the question of the present campaign was greater than that of party politics, and that it was a question of preserving the National honor and financial integrity.

Mr. Hanna said that he was in hearty sympathy with the objects of the association, and expressed himself as grateful for the help it would afford the National Committee in its work. He stated that he had thought of organizing some such committee himself, but it would not be necessary for him to do so.

Mr. Hanna was entertained at dinner at the Union League Clubhouse by Silas W. Pettit, President of the club. About forty gentlemen were present at the dinner. After dinner Mr. Hanna rested for an hour in his rooms at the Stratford, and at 8:30 left over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cleveland.

MR. HOBART AT HEADQUARTERS.

Not to Manage Campaign—The Plans for Speakers.

Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart was at National Headquarters yesterday, where he became the centre of attraction after the departure of Chairman Mark A. Hanna.

Mr. Hobart will be there about every day, but he wants it understood, he said yesterday, that he is in no sense in charge of the Eastern campaign, or in any way conducting it, except in an advisory way. He said the work would be done by members of the committee, and he was not even to direct that part of it which will be prosecuted in his own State.

Much of the Eastern work, it is expected, will be done by Senator Quay and Mr. Manley of Maine. Mr. Hobart said he should probably be at headquarters much of the time after those two members of the committee arrive but he should not attempt to manage any part of the campaign work.

Mr. Manley is not expected at headquarters to remain until after the Maine election, in September, and it will probably be soon after that time before Senator Quay comes in this city.

Beginning to-day, the two branches of the Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, in this city, and the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, will be connected by a long-distance-telephone wire, and a system of reports for the benefit of newspapers and politicians who are interested in what is going on at each will be started.

It is the intention to make two reports daily in each direction. Early in the afternoon, Chicago will inform this city what is going on there, and the details of conferences and reports from States will be in readiness in this city. A similar summary of events here will be sent back. These will be repeated early in the evening.

Chairman Hanna went away yesterday afternoon, to be out of the city for about a week. He will transfer the working force now in Cleveland to Chicago, and, after a day or two of rest, come to this city. While he is away, Secretary Osborne, Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart, Treasurer Bliss, and Col. "Harry" Swords will be centres of attraction at the headquarters.

State Chairman Hackett again visited Mr. Hanna yesterday and there was further consultation over the local campaign. Among the speakers added to the list of Gen. Clayton, the manager of the spellbinders, are ex-Gov. Pitkin of Louisiana, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Lee Fairchild.

It was definitely arranged that ex-Gov. Pitkin will begin his work in Maine on Aug. 22 and remain there until election day. There is a probability that he will be reinforced by Mr. Fairchild. Gen. Howard's field will be designated later. It is now almost certain that ex-President Harrison will speak in New-York.

The Rev. Ernest Lyon, representing the United and Consolidated Colored Men, called upon Mr. Hanna for a final and formal answer to their request for recognition in the campaign work. On behalf of the National Republican Committee Mr. Hanna officially told them that the Rev. Mr. Lyon had just been appointed as a colored committeeman to act with the National Republican Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Lyon was authorized to assure his associates that they would be permitted to issue a plea in circular form, giving reasons why colored men should support the Republican candidates and platform.

WEST LOSING FAITH IN SILVER.

Indications of a Reaction Observed by Mr. Jamieson.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The political situation and Republican needs were discussed in detail this afternoon at the Republican National headquarters, so far as they relate to South Dakota and Washington. The details of the conference were not considered proper material for the press.

The campaign in Washington will not commence in earnest until Sept. 1, and for two months a hot, close fight is expected. Free silver and free trade will be fought equally hard.

National Committeeman Jamieson returned from a pleasure trip with a new opinion of the situation and probable result in November. His colleagues had regarded him as an alarmist and injudicious for declaring that Illinois was in doubt and that Republicans must work hard if the Western States were to be wrested from Bryan. To-day he predicted 80,000 majority for McKinley in this State, and said that he had found, within the last month a remarkable reaction in sentiment among the agricultural voters who at first intended voting for Bryan.

The Republican work, which is now being planned from National and State headquarters, will show, he thinks, by next month, that McKinley will win, and that a revival in commercial lines will immediately follow.

John C. Kelley, Collector of Internal Revenue at Dubuque, Iowa, was here to-day. He said:

"Iowa will cast the largest Republican vote in its history this year. Iowa has hundreds of sound-money Democrats who will not vote for Bryan."

Mr. Hahn left for New-York to-night to get the promises of all the Eastern orators he can find of the attractive kind to come West as soon as possible.

The Railway Age, which is engaged in the anti-free-silver campaign, reports that a Railway Men's Sound-Money Club has been formed in Lincoln, Neb., with 300 members; one at Huntington, Ind., with 500, and one at McCook, Neb., with 214. It also reports the case of 471 employes in the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad shops at Minneapolis resulted: For gold, 404; for silver, 25; blank, 43; greenback, 1.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS ON WHEELS.

The McKinley Bicycle Club to Parade Here and in Saratoga.

The McKinley Bicycle League of the State of New-York held a meeting last evening in the rooms of the James G. Blaine Club, 20 West Twenty-fourth Street, with T. H. O'Connell presiding. It was decided to invite all Republican bicyclists of this city to join in the parade to be held by the Republicans next Wednesday evening, and which will leave headquarters, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, at 8:30 o'clock. The paraders will ride from Twenty-sixth Street to Eighth Avenue, thence to the Boulevard, to One Hundred and Sixth Street, through the Park to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and then return to the Blaine Club, by way of Fifth Avenue.

The league will also join the Blaine Club in its annual outing on Saturday, Aug. 15, when a bicycle tournament will be held at Tottenville, S. I. It will also take a trip to Saratoga on Aug. 23, taking the night boat reaching Troy Monday morning, and then ride to Saratoga, a distance of forty miles and participate in the Republican demonstration to be held there on that date.

IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

Plans for Having a Club in Each Assembly District.

The Irish-American Republican Club of the Second Assembly District met last night at its headquarters, 60 New Bowery, and took action toward perfecting arrangements for the organization of an Irish-American Republican Club in every Assembly District. The meeting last night was informal in character. The speakers were Dennis T. Sullivan, John L. Pease, and William J. McKenna. About fifty men signified their intentions of having their names enrolled as members.

The meeting was adjourned with the understanding that the Chair would soon issue a call for a mass meeting. Another meeting will soon be held, at which a committee of five will be selected to confer with some of the committees from other Assembly Districts.

It is proposed to form a general committee of Irish-American Republicans, which will meet at least one night every week.

MISS CHARLES COMES FROM CUBA.

She Has Acquired Under Perils Information for a Book.

Miss Cecil Charles, who says she has been in Cuba for some time collecting material for a book on the Cubans, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on Health Officer Doty's tug, the James W. Wadsworth. She had been detained on Hoffman Island for twenty-four hours because she had not in her possession the necessary health papers from the health officials in Cuba.

Miss Charles came north on the City of Washington of the Ward Line. She went to Cuba almost a year ago. She was not molested, nor did she meet with any incidents out of the ordinary, until about four weeks ago, when she was staying at a hotel in the outskirts of Havana.

One day she found that her mail had been tampered with, and later, when she learned that she was being watched by Spanish spies, she left the city and visited other parts of the island.

During her wanderings she managed to get into Cabanas's Castle, where she saw forty men in one cell, 25 by 20 feet. She also saw members of the Competitor expedition, including Laborde, Owen Milton, William Kinlea, and Elias Bedia. The prisoners were in an awful condition physically, Julio Sanguily, she said, was in a separate cell, and was more comfortably quartered than the unfortunates of the Competitor crew.

Miss Charles also visited Matanzas. The condition there, she said, was horrible. Every day cartloads of dead bodies were brought into the city and allowed to lie about exposed to the sun until decomposed. That, she said, was to scare the Cubans. They were generally the bodies of pacificos.

Havana, according to Miss Charles, is in a filthy and unhealthful condition. When she arrived back there Sunday last, she had barely reached her home when she discovered that officers were looking for her. Fearing that she might be detained or that her manuscripts would be seized, she hurriedly dressed in boy's clothes at the suggestion of a newspaper man, who had warned her of her danger, and escaped by a back window.

Reaching the side of the vessel at anchor in the bay, by means of a small boat, she got aboard by means of a rope ladder, as though a regular passenger, but immediately hid herself.

She had with her only scant clothing, which she had rolled up in a bundle before leaving the hotel, and her notes and manuscript.

Miss Charles lives in Binghamton, N. Y. She had written about two-thirds of her book on Cuba when she decided to make the trip to secure additional data for the remainder of the book.

She is stopping temporarily at the home of Mr. Beraza, at 324 East Thirteenth Street.

Another passenger by the City of Washington was Alexander C. Brice, United States Consul to Matanzas. He was detained also at Hoffman Island.

Mr. Brice said: "I would like to tell you a great many things, but I dare not. You know, of course, that my position as Consul makes that impossible. Matanzas, as you have heard, is in a horrible condition. Outside of that I can say nothing."

Mr. Brice has been in Matanzas for two years. He is on a sixty-day leave of absence, and will stay during that time at his home, in Bedford, Iowa. He expected to leave this city last night.

SEVERAL MEN SAW HIM DROWN.

A Boy Tried to Save Isaac Tober, but the Task Was Too Great.

Isaac Tober, seventeen years old, of 53 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned at the foot of South Tenth Street yesterday. He was not a swimmer, but said he intended to go in and have a bath at all hazards. A number of persons were standing on the dock at the time. When it was discovered that he could not swim, and that it was likely he would drown, there was not one of the crowd of men who offered to go to his assistance.

When it was seen that Tober was drowning, Henry Rothheim, a fourteen-year-old boy, jumped overboard and swam to Tober, and managed to grab him just as he was sinking for the third time. He held him for a minute, and then as he was pulled by the weight under the water he had to let go, and Tober disappeared. Rothheim was only able to swim back to the dock, and was lifted out of the water by his companions. Tober's body was not recovered.

Prohibition Ratification Proposed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Prohibitionists of the Northwest are planning for a ratification meeting in Chicago Aug. 13. Joshua H. Levering of Baltimore, Prohibition candidate for President of the United States, and George W. Geiger, candidate for Governor of Illinois, will be among the speakers. At the meeting Hale Johnson of Newton, Ill., will be notified of his nomination for Vice President of the United States by Oliver W. Stewart, who was permanent Chairman of the Pittsburg Convention.

PINGREE FOR GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS MAKE DETROIT'S MAYOR THEIR CANDIDATE.

Nominate Him on the Fourth Ballot, in Opposition to the Efforts of the McMillan Machine—Believed that the Mayor Will Be a Strong Candidate—His Friends Say His Nomination Has Taken Michigan Out of the List of Doubtful States.

Governor—HAZEN S. PINGREE of Detroit.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—The Republicans of Michigan, in their State Convention to-day, nominated Mayor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit for Governor on the fourth ballot, which resulted as follows: Pingree, 419; Bliss, 200; O'Donnell, 75; Aitken, 17; Conant, 2. Pingree's nomination was made unanimous.

A great demonstration followed the announcement of the nomination of Mayor Pingree, which was led by his adherents.

The nomination of Mayor Pingree is a direct blow at the McMillan machine, which has held control of Republican politics in Michigan for nearly ten years, and probably means its overthrow. McMillan has opposed bitterly Pingree's political advancement since the latter first made his appearance in local politics in Detroit, and the two men have been political enemies.

The Senator was at the head of the Republican State Committee when Pingree was "turned down" in his Gubernatorial aspirations two years ago. Dexter M. Ferry, the new Chairman of the State Central Committee, is also a bitter political opponent of Pingree, and a majority of the committee is also opposed to him.

Pingree, however, built up a strong machine in Detroit and Wayne County, and by his anti-corporation speeches gained a great personal following among the farmers and poorer classes of people throughout the State. This following was successfully organized by Albert Pack, President of the Detroit Railway, the first three-cent-a-mile railway in the United States.

It is claimed that on account of the Mayor's great personal following Michigan, which was supposed to be in the doubtful column this year, will be taken out of it, and will go Republican as usual.

COMES OF PURITAN STOCK.

A Brave Soldier, Successful in Business, an Ardent Reformer.

Hazen S. Pingree comes of Puritan stock, and traces his direct descent from Moses Pingry, who came from England twenty years after the Mayflower landed at Plymouth, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. The family was of a hardy stock, and lived in Ipswich for nearly 140 years. Toward the end of the eighteenth century many members of the family emigrated to the West and North.

Hazen S. Pingree comes of a branch that migrated northward, and he was born in Denmark, Me., Aug. 30, 1842. His father was a farmer, and Hazen was the fourth son. At the age of fourteen he left home to seek his fortune in the world, and first went to Hopkinsville, Mass., where he secured employment in a shoe factory. He worked industriously at his trade until the war broke out.

After the battle of Bull Run young Pingree enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Henry Stowe, a son of Harriet Beecher Stowe was his lieutenant. On Aug. 1, 1862, he was mustered into Company F of the First Massachusetts Artillery as a private. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg Road, Harris Farm, Cold Harbor, North Anna, South Anna, and Spottsylvania Court House.

Mr. Pingree was complimented in special orders by Gens. Mott and Pierce for particular gallantry in the last grand charge at Petersburg, in which he took a leading part. His second enlistment was for three years, or until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service Aug. 16, 1865, and shortly after his discharge went to Detroit, where he found employment, at first in the boot and shoe factory of H. P. Baldwin & Co. He soon started in business for himself, however. In December, 1866, he formed a partnership with C. H. Smith, under the name of Pingree & Smith. Their entire capital was $1,360. They began with a small boot and shoe factory, and for the first few years their business was of a very modest character, much of the actual labor being performed by Mr. Pingree and his partner. Before long, however, the firm had to seek larger quarters, and the business has since steadily increased; over 700 persons being now employed. Mr. Pingree retired from the firm in 1883, but the old firm name has been retained.

Mr. Pingree married, in 1872, Miss Frances A. Gilbert of Mount Clemens, and they have two daughters and a son.

Throughout his business life Mr. Pingree was a supporter of Republican principles, but he never took any active part in party politics, except to contribute to local, State, and National campaign funds. In the Fall of 1889 a citizen's movement was started against the corrupt local rings. The Democrats had renominated Major John Pridgeon, Jr., for Mayor, and the responsibility for the nomination of a reform candidate rested with the Republicans.

Mr. Pingree was finally nominated, and beat Pridgeon by a majority of 2,318. He entered upon his official work with such vigor and radical reform that he even brought down upon himself the wrath of some men of his own party. But the people were pleased, and at the next election he was re-elected by a plurality of over 6,000.

When the Republican State Convention was held last Summer nearly half the delegates were prepared to vote for him for Governor, and it was only by the most determined efforts on the part of the two United States Senators that Mr. Rich was nominated.

Mr. Pingree distinguished himself particularly at the time of the strike of the Detroit City Railway's employes, in 1891. The City Railway had been unpopular for years, on account of its wretched service and because of its tyranny to employes. The Mayor urged the company to accept an arbitration, when the strike broke out, and this the company finally consented to. The Mayor, who had brought about this result, became the hero of the hour.

Since then the Mayor has waged a campaign against the Gas Trust. He has won some remarkable victories over the richest and most powerful corporations in Detroit.

SCOFIELD ON THE SIXTH BALLOT.

Wisconsin Republicans Choose Him for Governor Against La Follette.

Governor—EDWARD SCOFIELD.
Lieutenant Governor—EMIL BAENSCH of Manitowoc.
Secretary of State—HENRY CASSON of Viroqua.
State Treasurer—SEWELL A. PETERSON of Pine Lake.
Attorney General—WILLIAM H. MYLREA of Wausau.
State Superintendent—JOHN O. EMERY of Albion.
Railroad Commissioner—W. A. FRICKE of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—Exposition Hall was well crowded when Chairman Griffin, at 10:15 A. M. to-day, called the Republican State Convention to order. No time was lost in preliminaries, and the seconding speeches for candidates were taken up where they were left off when the convention adjourned last night.

The first seconding speech this morning was made by Theodore Silimer of the Fourth District, for Mr. La Follette, and he was followed by Judge Reed of Appleton, with a glowing eulogy on Mr. Baensch. Mr. Sanford of Calumet County also seconded the nomination of Baensch, and Major Scofield was seconded by C. R. Boardman of Oshkosh.

W. L. Hansen of Mondovi seconded the nomination of Mr. Bradford. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Fifield of Ashland made a ringing speech for Major Scofield. Congressman Minor of Sturgeon Bay seconded the nomination of Major Scofield, and on the call of the Ninth District, George P. Ronsman of Ashland came forward and seconded the nomination of Mr. La Follette. A great demonstration by the La Follette people followed this speech. Judge Clasen of Oconto also seconded Major Scofield, and E. G. Mills closed the seconding speeches by one for Mr. La Follette.

The roll call of counties was then ordered for the first ballot. It resulted as follows: La Follette, 261½; Scofield, 249½; Baensch, 83; Elliott, 48½; Bradford, 31; Estabrook, 6.

The convention continued balloting as follows:

Second ballot: La Follette, 258; Scofield, 266½; Baensch, 86; Elliott, 31; Bradford, 32; Estabrook, 7.

Third ballot: La Follette, 250; Scofield, 263½; Baensch, 90½; Elliott, 21; Bradford, 22; Estabrook, 5. Necessary to choice, 341.

Fourth ballot: Scofield, 2154; La Follette, 250; Baensch, 94½; Elliott, 3, Bradford, 8; Estabrook, 3.

Major Scofield increased his lead on the fifth ballot, and it became apparent that he would be nominated, so that before the sixth ballot was completed a motion to make his nomination unanimous was carried by acclamation.

H. C. Phillips of Oshkosh moved that the old State officers be renominated by acclamation. Mr. Howard seconded the motion, which was carried. The nominees are: Lieutenant Governor—Emil Baensch of Manitowoc; Secretary of State—Henry Casson of Viroqua; State Treasurer—Sewell A. Peterson of Rice Lake; Attorney General—William H. Mylrea of Wausau; State Superintendent—John Q. Emery of Albion; Railroad Commissioner—Duncan J. McKenzie of Alma; Insurance Commissioner—William A. Fricke of Milwaukee.

The convention adopted the following:

The Republicans of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, announce their hearty indorsement of the platform of principles accepted by the late National Convention at St. Louis, and pledge a loyal, united, and vigorous support of the principles and policies therein announced and defined.

We believe that in the restoration to power in National affairs of the party that stands for a sound and stable currency, honest money with which to pay the wages of labor, buy the products of the farm and factory, and carry on the business of this great country, and for a fair and equitable protective tariff that will protect all the people and every section of the country, give employment to American labor, preserve the American producers our great home market, and at the same time give us enough revenue to pay the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government, lies the only hope of a return to our former prosperity.

We recognize in William McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart, our nominees for President and Vice President, the highest character and fitness—candidates in whose wisdom, integrity, and patriotism all the people can safely put their trust and confidence.

We express our unqualified disapproval of the utterances of the late Chicago Convention upon matters of National policy. We denounce them as dangerous in their character—tending to the destruction of all business security and prosperity, and subversive of the fundamental principles of good government.

We commend most heartily the able, economical, and lustrous Democratic conduct of public affairs by our present State administration.

The Republican Party believes in perfect liberty of conscience, non-sectarianism in public affairs, entire separation of Church and State, free common schools, and the utmost independence of individual thought, speech, and action within the law.

We favor the restriction of undesirable immigration as opposed to the interests of our laboring people, and approve the enactment of measures to prevent fraudulent naturalization.

We cordially invite the voters of Wisconsin, without regard to past political affiliations, to the support of the principles herein announced.

A. P. Hall of Dunn County offered an anti-pass resolution. Free passes for members of the Legislature and State officials, he said, were demoralizing and a menace to the interests of the people. The resolution was adopted by a large vote.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, sure to be certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

ORIENTAL CLUB'S ANNUAL OUTING.

Ex-Congressman Campbell's Opportunity to Launch a Boom.

A large number of representative men of the east side, with their families, spent a pleasant day yesterday at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I. It has been the custom of these people for the past twenty-six years to select some day annually for an outing. They organized in 1870 as the Oriental Club, with a membership of twenty-five, which, under the leadership of its only President, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, has grown so in numbers that over 1,500 people were in attendance yesterday. The outing is looked forward to by both young and old, and when the boat tied up to her dock on her return at 10 o'clock last evening the wish expressed by all was that it were the beginning instead of the ending of their annual outing.

The steamer Myndert Starin, with a commodious barge, was chartered, and from 9:30 until 11 o'clock the ticket takers were kept busy. As the party sailed up the Sound a band of music on the upper deck of the barge furnished music for dancing, while on the lower deck the pipers entertained those who were partaking of refreshments.

After a sail to a point some distance above Glen Island, the steamer turned about and landed at the grove dock at 1 o'clock. Here were found amusements to suit all, including dancing, shooting, bowling, bathing, and boating.

An exciting game of ball between members of the club and the college boys occupied the attention of many until the drummer rolled out the call to dinner.

Every one needed a ravenous appetite to do justice to the menu, for, as one little lad remarked to his sister after he had discussed the several courses, and was just finishing his ice cream, "Say, Nell, this is a regular seventy-five-cent dinner, ain't it"? Dinner over, the well-known voice of the President was recognized by loud and prolonged cheers.

He spoke of the happy custom of the club and its success in bringing so many of his friends in touch with each other in a pleasant way, so that they were like one large family. Incidentally he remarked that he was in the hands of his friends, as it is understood that he is about to launch his boom for a return to Congress. He certainly was in good hands and a great many of them, for they are all his friends, even the women and babies. It had been intended to have a tug contest, but when they saw Mr. Campbell's bright-eyed youngster, then no one could be found who would enter the contest unless that child was barred.

Dr. T. A. Nichols, Vice President of the club, spoke for a few minutes, eulogizing the President and reciting many of the deeds which he had performed for the good of his community. He had scarcely finished when a cheer arose in honor of Congressman William Sulzer, who was just entering the hall.

After an afternoon of rest and social enjoyment, the party started for the return trip, happy that no accident had occurred to mar their day's pleasure.

Among the prominent people present were A. C. Horbacher, E. A. Eiseman, Frank A. Spencer, Adolph Freifeld, Owen Monahan, Alfred Nugent, William Murphy, Charles Silverberg, E. A. Fitzpatrick, Samuel Truesdale, Judge Goldfogle, Vincent C. King, John H. McDonald, F. C. Tucker, D. J. Connolly, James Bell, John P. Nugent, Dr. Truman Nichols, Thomas O'Hearn, Thomas Plunket, Eugene McCarthy, Henry Kelser, Dr. James R. Hogan, John R. McCarthy, Thomas Foster, J. F. Mulhare, John C. Taylor, S. Wang, Patrick Sweeney, Owen McGinnis, Frederick Boller, John McMahon, Charles Hawbel, Thomas McCabe, Jacob Rieger, William C. Farley, S. Isaacs, Patrick Hussey, Daniel J. Casey, Philip Helst, and William H. Blanchard.

Letters of regret were received from Police Commissioners Andrews and Grant, Postmaster General William L. Wilson, Postmaster Dayton, Smith Ely, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, W. C. Baldwin, Edward J. Dunphy, F. M. Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department, B. F. Peters of the Navy Department, Collector Kilbreth, Joseph E. Kiely, W. C. Whitney, William R. Grace, George W. Harvey, and Col. Cruger.

DR. GLEN TRIES TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

Throws Himself in Front of a Train and Asks for Poison.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—J. R. Glen, a prominent physician of Plainfield, N. J., while here to-day made several attempts at suicide.

He first threw himself in front of a train, but was rescued. He then went to several hotels, and demanded a room with large gas jets. He was refused accommodation by the clerks. He then tried to purchase prussic acid from two drug stores.

Failing in these attempts, he went to a hardware store and purchased a revolver, but was arrested before he could bring it into use. At the station house more than $200 and several checks for small amounts were found on his person. He was committed to jail, charged with insanity.

THE POPS IN THIS STATE

DR. McCALLUM TELLS WHAT THEY HAVE IN VIEW.

Support for Bryan and Sewall, but No Votes for Watson—Says Less About Maine Man than the Head of the Ticket—Callers at Silver Headquarters—Treasurer St. John Said to Have Gone to See Hugh McLaughlin.

The most entertaining bit of information at Treasurer St. John's Democratic silver headquarters yesterday came from Dr. J. H. McCallum, a Populist. He was one of the delegates at large from this State to the Populist Convention at St. Louis, and he called at Mr. St. John's rooms yesterday to pay his respects to Oliver Sumner Teall.

He announced that the Populists of this State—and he claimed there were 20,000 of them—proposed to dump "Tom" Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice President, and vote for Bryan and Sewall. He said less about Sewall than Bryan, but he affirmed that the main thing the Populists are after is the election of Bryan.

To help bring this about, he said, the Populists would not have a ticket of Electors of their own in this State, but would ignore Watson altogether.

"The Populists will have a headquarters of their own," said Dr. McCallum, "but they will be practically a branch of the regular Bryan headquarters. They will be for Bryan, but not for Watson. These will not be opened for two or three weeks. The Populists of this State are going to support Bryan and Sewall.

"Of course, we voted Bryan and Watson, but that did not count. We are for Bryan. That is the main thing, and the Populists will turn in and do their best to give this State to him. There will be no Populist candidates for Electors.

"We are going to make the free-silver fight on local offices. The Democrats do not nominate a free-silver man for the Governorship, we will have a candidate of our own, and will fight them. The same will hold true in all the Congressional districts of the State. Unless the Democrats nominate free-silver candidates for Congress we shall have our own candidates."

Treasurer St. John was not at the headquarters yesterday afternoon. He was said to be on Long Island making a visit to Hugh McLaughlin at South Jamesport. In his absence his assistant, Mr. McLaughlin, and Ollie Teall, were transacting business. They had several callers, who conducted alleged arguments on the silver question. Among these was Col. Dick Hinton, and another was Assemblyman Otto Kempner. C. W. Eden of New-Jersey was a visitor.

"The Democrats of New-Jersey are comparatively dead," said Mr. Eden. "The men who have been prominent in the party are not taking much interest in it, but the young men in the town where I live have started a club and are for free silver. They are called Anarchists by the gold bugs, but they like it."

C. A. Hughes of Evansville, Ind., also called. He said he was President of a Bryan and Sewall club in his town, composed of Populists, Democrats, and Republicans in about equal proportions.

"There are many business men in the town who are for free silver," he said, "but they don't dare let it be known, for fear it would hurt their business.

"The Populist silver leaders are labor leaders, and they don't really want to say much for free silver, because they are afraid they will lose their jobs."

Two days ago Oliver Sumner Teall, when asked why it was that so few Tammany men called at headquarters, said: "Oh, what's the use? When we want anything of Tammany we only have to send for one man. That's all that's necessary."

This one man was supposed to be Daniel Donegan, the Wiskinkle of the order. He called yesterday, smiling and more cheerful than any other visitor who has been there. He looked strangely out of place at a free-silver headquarters, because he is smoothly shaven.

The Wiskinkle paid his respects to Mr. Teall and then listened to free-silver talk by Col. Hinton and others with an amused smile on his face.

"The only thing that worries me," he said, "is that I have a rival. The Wiskinkle of Tammany Hall will have hard work raising as much money as Wiskinkle Hanna of the Republican Committee."

Nebraska Populists.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 6.—The State Populists' Convention this morning nominated J. B. McServes for Treasurer, but left the other offices originally requested by the Democrats, blank. William Neville and James S. Kirkpatrick were nominated for Supreme Court Justices. The platform as adopted by the convention yesterday indorses the action of the St. Louis Convention; approves the course of Senator Allen in standing up for the masses; approves the Administration of Gov. Holcomb; favors mutual and fraternal fire, life, and accident insurance, and also favors the valued policy insurance law.

ATTACKED BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

The Guilty Man Discovered, but He Eluded Arrest.

While John Schrone and W. J. Gibson, accompanied by a young lady, were driving along Richmond road, at Grassmere, S. I., Wednesday night, they were attacked by a highwayman, who suddenly appeared from a clump of bushes and stopped their horse. Both young men are well known in Tompkinsville. Their story is that as their carriage reached a lonely part of the road a man wearing a black mask jumped from behind some bushes and grabbed the horse by the head and flourished a big six shooter. He demanded that the men turn over their pocketbooks and valuables.

The young woman was frightened, and offered to turn over her jewelry if the man would allow her to proceed. Schrone gave the man $5 and this appeared to satisfy him, as he backed away and disappeared in the woods. The young men drove to George Connelly's hotel, at Concord, where they gave a description of the man. They also described the pistol. Mr. Connelly recognized the pistol as being like one that had been shown him by John Keller, employed as a lineman on the Midland Trolley Company. Keller had that morning engaged board at the hotel.

A few minutes after the young people drove away Keller entered. Mr. Connelly at once accused him of the robbery, and after a time Keller admitted it. A trolley car was approaching, and before he could be stopped Keller jumped aboard. Mr. Connelly gave chase, and seeing he would be captured, Keller jumped from the car and escaped. He also eluded the police stationed at St. George, who expected to arrest him if he attempted to leave the island.

Gripman Loses a Leg.

Eugene O'Sullivan, thirty years old, of 122 East Twenty-sixth Street, a gripman on the Columbus Avenue Railroad, had his left leg broken just above the ankle yesterday afternoon while switching his car at One Hundred and Ninth Street. He had made an up-town trip and brought the cable car to a standstill on a steep grade above the switch, over which the cars run to the down-town track. He suddenly released the brake, and the car started so fast down the grade that he lost his footing and fell sideways from the front platform to the street. His leg was crushed between the car wheels and the tracks. O'Sullivan was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg below the knee.

Supervision in Removing Garbage.

Chief Conlin had all the precinct commanders before him yesterday to have a talk with them and tell them how he wanted certain matters looked after. The supervision of garbage, he said, must be continued. The officials of the Street-Cleaning Department have written to Chief Conlin to the effect that the co-operation of the police in the matter of garbage has been most satisfactory, and its continuation is asked for.

That Terrible Scourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach, and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken down by ill health and lessen the strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint, and nervousness are conquered by it.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

Prof. Dr. Vonesmus, of the University of Louvain, Belgium, writes:

„Patients declare it an IDEAL aperient mineral water."

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature of the firm „Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

THE MOORE BROS. FAILURE

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE NOT YET REOPENED.

Its Sub-Committee Will Not Report Till the Examination of the Firm's Affairs Is Completed—No Statement Yet from the Moores—Negotiations with Bankers Awaited—Pullman Expected to Join the Pooling Scheme.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The opening of the Stock Exchange is still waiting on the Moore Brothers and the report of the sub-committee of the governing body as to the condition of the Diamond Match property held by the suspended firm.

The sub-committee has been conferring from day to day with W. H. and J. H. Moore, but the committee desires to have complete information in its possession and to await the result of the Moores' negotiations with local and Eastern bankers before submitting a report to the governing body of the Exchange, which could be given to the press.

J. H. Moore said to-day that he had nothing to say except that their affairs were progressing favorably.

President Jamieson of the Stock Exchange said: "This sub-committee was appointed to investigate fully before reporting, and that kind of work, involving so much property not in the best of shape, cannot be done thoroughly in two days or three. We do not propose to report what we have done from day to day.

"Moore Brothers have given us every facility to examine their properties, and the prospects are favorable for a speedy settlement of the trouble. The Governing Committee will meet at 2 o'clock to-day, to receive any report which the sub-committee may have to present."

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a meeting this afternoon, but adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary, without accomplishing anything toward the settlement of the Moore Brothers' tangle or the opening of the Exchange.

Moore Brothers have not yet furnished a statement of their affairs, and matters are not in shape for the forming of a pool to buy in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stock. Just when affairs will be straightened out no one can tell.

George M. Pullman and John W. Doane are expected in the city to-night or to-morrow to help take up the broken thread of the big Moore failure. They are the large lenders on the stock at about 170, and they are expected to become part of the big pool that will be organized to underwrite the stock now held in escrow by the bankers and others.

There is a tendency on the part of Chicago capitalists to ignore the Chicago Board as much as possible, and extensive operations are conducted in the future it will be largely through the big Eastern bourse.

The Continental Match Company, Edwin Gould's concern, has opened its fight here on Diamond Match and is flooding the city with its literature, all of which is having its effect.

DENIES THERE IS A CONTRACT.

What de Watteville Says of Report About Diamond Match Company.

Mr. de Watteville, who accompanies M. Ricaud, the French Government technical expert, who is now examining processes for the manufacture of matches in this country, has issued the following:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6.

In reply to Mr. Barber's cable from Paris to the Moore Brothers, Chicago, and in reply to Mr. Moore's statement in one of the morning papers, I beg to say that it has never been denied that a provisional contract had been made between M. Favaleth, Director-General of the French State Factories, and Mr. Barber, acting for the Diamond Match Company, but that the said contract, when presented to the French Minister of Finance for approval by M. Favaleth, was rejected, for the reason that on further investigation by the Government patent expert, M. Armengaud, who was instructed to investigate the value of the said patents, it was found that he could not advise the Government to sign the contract, because the claims made by the Diamond Match Company were worthless. On receipt of such report from the Government patent expert it was quite natural that the French Minister of Finance could not give his approval.

I am sorry that the Diamond Match Company should think it necessary to further try to hoodwink their shareholders, and beg to state that not only have I been authorized by M. Favaleth himself, (who signed the provisional contract) to contradict pointedly the statement that a definite contract exists, it is really regrettable that the Directors of the Diamond Match Company continue to make use of the name of

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COMPLAINTS—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 8:30. Fireworks—8:15.
PASTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—2:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—The Merry War—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Meeting in behalf of sound money, Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, 8:30 P. M.
—Music at Battery Park, 8 P. M., by Bayne's State-Finish Regiment Band.
—Meeting of Circle 21 at 500 Fifth Avenue.

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ACCIDENT AT THE STATE CAMP.

Trooper William Winters Kicked by a Horse and Severely Injured.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The heat here to-day was intense and the men showed its effects in their work. There was a tired feeling in every part of the camp, and even the officers showed that they felt the effects of the burning rays of the sun. The drills were cut as short as possible.

This afternoon there were match games between Troops C and F. They resulted in an unfortunate occurrence that ended the sport and horrified all in camp. William Winters of Troop C attempted to mount a horse from the rear. The horse reared just as Winters's hands struck his flanks and Winters was thrown. He fell face upward, and the frightened horse stepped on his face. The young man's face was almost crushed in. His nose was nearly torn off, and he was cut about the head. He was removed to the hospital, and everything possible was done for him. He may not recover.

Frank Head of the same troop tried to catch the horse, and the animal wheeled and kicked at him. He received a bad cut in the head, but the skull was not injured.

A big excursion came up from New-York to-day, composed principally of the veterans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1895.
6 A. M.	72	76	81
9 A. M.	72	76	78
12 M.	77	76	77
4 P. M.	80	84	84
6 P. M.	75	87	88
9 P. M.	72	81	85
12 P. M.	70	79	82

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....81.87
Weather Bureau.....82.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895.....74.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

HOW FARMERS WOULD SUFFER.

It is assumed by the supporters of BRYAN and his policy in the agricultural States where his followers abound that the farmers, and especially those who have mortgaged their property, would surely be benefited if BRYAN should be elected and the fifty-three-cent dollar substituted for the one-hundred-cent dollar. The purpose of the silverites, it is admitted, is to compel all depositors in savings banks, all holders of life-insurance policies, all pensioners, and all others who have invested savings by loaning them directly or indirectly to suffer a loss of about half of every dollar which they own upon the plea that these dollars have a value twice as great as they ought to have. It is assumed, however, that the farmer will not lose, but will gain.

The farmers who follow BRYAN have been deceived. While it is probable that those who would suffer the most severely are the workingmen, the farmers would stand very near them on any scale that should measure the misery of the people.

Undoubtedly the election of BRYAN would be followed by a panic. This is admitted by the silverites themselves. There would be a destruction of confidence and a paralysis of credit. Would not this affect the farmer? Can the farmers isolate themselves and escape the effect of depression that is and must be felt by all other classes, speculators possibly excepted? Even if BRYAN should be elected, at least eight months would elapse before the silver standard could be adopted by legislation. The panic which would follow his election would depress the prices of farm products; the paralysis of credit would deprive the grain grower of the sustaining power which "carries" his crops after they have been harvested and facilitates an advantageous distribution of them throughout the year. The demand for these crops in the home market would fall off, owing to the condition of the workingmen.

What would be the experience of those farmers who have borrowed money and given mortgages on their holdings, many of whom hope to be enabled to pay off those mortgages at 53 cents on the dollar, perhaps overlooking the fact that they are conspiring to rob the widow and the orphan? According to the Government reports, the average life of a mortgage in this country on farm property is about four and one-half years. It is now stated by Western men who appear to be familiar with the farm-mortgage business that a majority of the farm mortgages in force are due; that is to say, that the terms of them have expired and that they continue in existence because the lenders are satisfied with the interest received.

Would these lenders, holding mortgages overdue, take no action if BRYAN should be elected? Does not the Western farmer see that they would demand payment and that they would foreclose if payment should not be made? Would not the election of BRYAN be followed by a general resort to foreclosure proceedings on the part of mortgage holders who could legally take such a course? Would even the offer of a renewal of a mortgage upon terms binding the farmer to pay in gold prevent the lender from undertaking to reclaim his money? The Bryan platform calls for legislation which shall prevent the making of such agreements. Could the farmers fairly blame the lenders for desiring to recover their loaned money in one-hundred-cent dollars before proposed and impending legislation should compel them to be satisfied with fifty-three-cent dollars?

What would be the effect upon the farmers, whether silverites or advocates of honest money, of the inevitable panic conditions and this foreclosure movement? And if the silver standard should be adopted by legislation eight months or a year after the election of BRYAN, does the farmer think he could then borrow more money without great difficulty? Does he think, on the whole, that the agriculturists of the United States can gain anything by a policy of robbery and repudiation which would make us detestable the world over?

There are many farmers—a great many, we believe—who see clearly how great would be the injury inflicted upon our agriculturists by the election of BRYAN. These should strive to enlighten those tillers of the soil who have been misled by hired agents of the mine owners and other demagogues.

INDORSE BRYAN? NO!

Mr. NORMAN E. MACK of Buffalo severely criticises his former townsman, Mr. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN of the Democratic National Committee, for "interfering" in the politics of Erie County. "The game of Mr. SHEEHAN," so Mr. MACK declares, "and of the other gentlemen who are at the head of the organization at this time, particularly WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, PERRY BELMONT, ROSWELL P. FLOWER, and Chairman JAMES W. HINKLEY, is to give BRYAN and SEWALL a sort of half indorsement in the convention and repudiate the platform. That would mean absolute death to everything that is Democratic in this State, including the Governor, Congressmen, members of Assembly, and all other candidates."

We see no justice in this criticism of Mr. SHEEHAN. He opposed the Populist programme at Chicago, he opposed the nomination of BRYAN and the adoption of the reckless and incendiary platform of that convention. Every Democrat in the State knows the attitude of Mr. SHEEHAN toward the National ticket. He makes no effort to conceal it. If he is trying to prevent the ratification of the Bryan nomination by the Democrats of New-York, he is doing a good work. He may be expected to know quite as well as Mr. MACK what is good and what is bad for the New-York Democracy. As a member of the National Committee it is his official duty to attend to the welfare of the party in his State. It is a part of that duty to foresee and prevent blunders on the part of the Democracy—such blunders as suicide by Bryanizing.

We have seen no disposition on the part of sound-money Democrats to criticise Senator HILL for passing the evening with Chairman JONES of the National Committee. For a Democrat not of stern stuff this association, to be sure, might be considered compromising. But Senator HILL, in his speech before the Chicago Convention, declared that while he was a Democrat he was not a revolutionist. "I know," he said, "that I speak to a convention which as now constituted does not agree with the views of the State which I specially represent on this occasion. New-York makes no apology to South Carolina for her attitude. We take our Democracy from our fathers. We do not need to learn it from the State which my friend [BEN TILLMAN] represents." We may safely assume that if politics were the subject of Wednesday evening's conference between Chairman JONES and Senator HILL, the latter gentleman dominated the conversation and passed the evening in an earnest, candid, dignified exposition of the reasons why the Democracy of New-York cannot indorse BRYAN and SEWALL. What are the reasons? Senator HILL stated them tersely and with unanswerable force in his Chicago speech: We take our Democracy from our fathers; not from the State of South Carolina.

Does the Democratic Party of the State of New-York propose to indorse what its delegation at Chicago repudiated? Will it write itself down as less honest and Democratic than those seventy-two chosen men who sat silent during the balloting, refusing to lend the sanction of the greatest State in the Union to the policy of repudiation, dishonor, and anarchy? Will it insult these delegates by declaring that their judgment was wrong, that they were too squeamish, that they misrepresented the sentiment of the Democrats at home? Will the September convention disclaim the emphatic gold-standard pronouncement of the June convention? It would be a weak and pitiful outcome of the party's antecedent action at Saratoga and Chicago if, when next it meets in council, it accepts as "regular" and worthy the abominable offering of the perverted and spurious convention that for four July days filled the Coliseum with the noise of its misrule.

THE GREAT APPROPRIATIONS.

For the month of July the receipts of the Government were $29,029,209 and its expenditures were $42,088,468, so that the deficit was $13,059,259. For July, 1895, the receipts were almost exactly the same, ($29,069,697,) but the expenditures were only $38,548,063, and the expenditures in July, 1894, were less than this sum by nearly $1,000,000.

Why were the expenses so large this year, exceeding those of 1895 by $3,500,000 and those of 1894 by $4,500,000? Simply because the appropriations made at the recent session of Congress were enormous. July is the first month of the new fiscal year, and the extravagance which excited so much comment a few months ago, when Congress was piling up the appropriations and Mr. CLEVELAND was urging that they should be reduced, is exhibited again in the first payments for the year. It will be shown, of course, throughout the eleven months remaining.

Although both houses may fairly be held responsible for the huge appropriations, it was in the Senate that great additions to the sums carried by the House bills were recklessly made. It was in the Senate that the Silver Republicans refused to permit even a consideration of bills designed to increase the revenue. It was in the Senate that the Silver majority, after voting for great and unprecedented expenditures, sought to prevent, under the leadership of the Populist BUTLER, the President from borrowing any of the money which would be needed for those expenditures. And the Senators who thus loaded the Treasury with enormous obligations and then sought to compel a suspension of payments afterward controlled the (so-called) Democratic Convention and the Populist Convention and are now in command of the Campaign Committees of the two Populist parties.

THE FAULT IS WITH THE LAW.

The police authorities of this city complain that they are unable to enforce the provision of the Raines law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday, so far as the "fake hotels" are concerned, because the city Magistrates refuse to hold those charged with the violation of the law and Grand Juries will not find indictments on the evidence presented.

It seems that in the Fourth Precinct, where before the passage of this law there were two licensed hotels, there are now fifty-one places which claim to be hotels "for the purposes of this act" and sell liquor on Sunday and all hours of the night with impunity and with a noticeable increase of drunkenness and disorder. There are many saloons which can comply with the requirements of the law regarding hotels so as to evade the purpose of the Sunday prohibition clause, but many others are so manifestly "fake" that a direct violation of the law can be easily proved.

But the reluctance of Magistrates to hold offenders and of Grand Juries to indict unless the cases are flagrant and the evidence unequivocal is easy to understand. Probably petit juries would be still more reluctant to convict. These saloon keepers have to pay just as much for the privilege of "trafficking in liquors" as the richest hotel keepers, and the privilege is restricted so as to make it of much less value. The definition of a hotel is very loose and they have every temptation to try to get under it. The penalty for violating the law in respect to Sunday selling is very severe and public sentiment is not very stern for the punishment of the offense.

The trouble is that the law was forced upon the community and is regarded as inequitable. It is so contrived as to make evasion easy and enforcement difficult. It is one of those unwise enactments which breed contempt of law and foster hypocrisy and false pretense. Such legislation does infinitely more harm to public morals and the well-being of society than an absolutely unrestricted selling of liquor on Sunday would do. In fact, it does this injury without really restricting whatever evil there may be in Sunday selling. If the community were allowed to regulate this matter for itself, it could be done in an open and decent way which would be far more salutary than this Raines law humbug.

WHAT HOLDS OUR SILVER UP.

It is sometimes asked why, if our silver dollar is intrinsically worth only about 53 cents, it continues to be worth a dollar in exchange and to circulate on a par with the rest of our currency. The fact that it does so is also used as an argument by the free-silverites, as if it were due to the Government fiat or the stamp that makes it lawful money. As a matter of fact, what keeps the silver dollar at par with gold now is the same power that keeps our paper currency, with no intrinsic value at all, at par—the principle of "ultimate redemption."

A private person of property and credit may issue mere due bills or "tokens of value" of any kind, and they will be taken in payments among those who know him and have confidence in him so long as there is assurance that he will redeem them in money whenever they may be presented to him for the purpose. So long as the amount is not sufficient to excite a suspicion that he may not be able or willing to redeem them on demand and there is no other ground of distrust, these mere evidences of value will circulate where they are known to be genuine and there is confidence in the issuer. On the same principle the notes of a bank circulate as money. They are taken so long as the people among whom they are circulated feel sure that they will be redeemed at any time. It is the same with the Government notes. They are credit money, mere evidences of debt, but they have been made a legal tender for payments and remain equal to gold because the Government will redeem them in gold at any time, though legally bound to redeem them only in "coin."

Silver dollars are a legal tender and are not directly redeemable in gold dollars, but they are receivable for Government dues and interchangeable with other forms of money which the Government will redeem in gold. If it should fail to do so by exercising its "option" to redeem in silver coin instead of gold coin, according to the demand of the Chicago platform, the whole paper currency and the silver dollars would come down to the basis of the intrinsic value of the latter. There would then be only the purchasing power of 53 cents in the circulating dollar, and gold would depart from the currency, being worth nearly twice as much for other uses.

Silver can be kept up to the gold level by this process of indirect but ultimate redemption so long as there is not too much of it and confidence in that redemption is not impaired. As soon as the value of silver began to depreciate materially it became only a question of time when it would be impossible to keep on coining it and holding it up to the gold standard. Under the Bland act there was no free coinage, but silver was bought by the Government at the market price and coined on its own account, and the coinage was limited by law to $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 a month and was in fact kept down to near the minimum limit. In a few years the volume began to get dangerous, and year after year alarmed Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury urged a suspension of the coinage. It was becoming increasingly difficult to hold the silver up and the maintenance of the gold standard was endangered. Matters became so serious that in 1890 something had to be done.

Then came the mere staving off of danger by the wretched compromise of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. The compulsory coinage law was repealed and the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month, paying for it in new legal-tender notes redeemable in "coin." This increased the burden of redemption, but confidence was stimulated by a declaration that it was the "established policy" of the Government to maintain the "parity" of the gold and silver coins. This could not go on long, and in 1893 the condition of the Treasury became so desperate that a special session of Congress had to be called to repeal the Sherman act and put a stop to the purchase. By strenuous exertion and continued redemption in gold the present Administration has kept our vast volume of silver up to the standard, at the cost of a considerable addition to the public debt. This is the only thing that has saved us from going to the silver basis, where the dollar would be worth little more than half its present value.

France has maintained the gold standard and held up a large volume of silver to its level for twenty years, but it is because silver coinage has been suspended during the whole period throughout the Latin union. Meantime Mexico has furnished an example of a silver standard. Its dollars are worth only a little over 50 cents in our money. Our money will buy twice as much to-day in Mexico itself as the currency of that country. With free coinage of silver, or even with a failure to redeem our Government obligations in gold, we should go to the Mexican basis with a crash and a tremendous disturbance of our whole industrial system. The bad times that would come then would make these days seem like the heyday of prosperity.

THE SPANISH RIOTS.

It is plain enough that the riots in Spain are a symptom of very serious popular discontent with the course of the Government in respect to Cuba. The current uprising in Valencia is the most obstinate and determined revolt thus far, but the disturbances elsewhere have sufficed to show that the feeling so ferociously manifested in Valencia extends through many, if not all, parts of Spain.

The official explanation of the riots in Valencia given by the Minister of the Interior in the Cortes cannot be satisfactory except to Spaniards very easily satisfied. He said that the riots were instigated by emissaries of the Cuban insurgents. This may be true enough, and certainly rioting in Spain does give aid and comfort to the insurrection in Cuba. But people do not arm themselves and attack the police and the troops and get themselves killed simply because some foreigner exhorts them to do so. There must have been an extensive discontent for the Cuban agents to work upon. The war of subjugation is undoubtedly approved by the Spanish governing classes. It would be approved by the people very likely if it cost them nothing. But it costs them terribly dear, and they are beginning to find this out. It costs them in taxes, the burden of which has been greatly increased that Spain might maintain a force in Cuba which is far beyond her normal fighting strength and nearly three times the numerical force of her whole army on a peace footing. The conscription is as extensive as it is relentless, and the flower of the Spanish youth has been sent abroad to be exposed to death by battle or disease. The demonstration of the mothers of Madrid before the royal palace was more affecting and not less significant than these later riotings of male Spaniards. The Government reports victory after victory, but still the war goes on. It seems that the conviction that all these terrible sacrifices have been made in vain and that there is no hope of putting down the insurrection must have taken hold of the Spanish populace.

Of course, it is quite absurd for the Spanish officials to blame the United States in the smallest degree for these disturbances. That is what they are reported to be doing, upon no better evidence than that one of the leaders of the mob is a native Cuban and an American citizen. Our Government cannot prevent its citizens from going to friendly countries and there instigating riots. This is an industry, however, in which American citizens abroad engage at their own risk. If they are caught, they will be punished, and our Government has already given them distinct notice that they cannot look to it for any protection against the consequences of their own misdeeds.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER DEAD.

Conspicuous Career in the Public Service and as a Lawyer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Judge Samuel Shellabarger of this city died to-night after a lingering illness of general debility.

He was a native of Ohio, born in Clark County, Dec. 10, 1817. For many years he was a prominent member of the Washington bar. He was a member of the first Legislature in Ohio that met under the present Constitution, and in 1860 was elected to Congress as a Republican, taking his seat in the special session called by President Lincoln July 4, 1861.

He served for two terms at that time, and was elected for another term in 1870. He was United States Minister to Portugal in 1869 and 1870, and was one of the Civil Service Commission in 1874 and 1875.

As the law partner of Jere Wilson he had been identified with many of the great cases pending in both the District and the United States Supreme Courts.

State Hospital Managers.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Gov. Morton has caused commissions to issue to the following as managers of the Manhattan and Long Island State Hospitals:

Manhattan (New-York City)—Henry E. Howland, George E. Dodge, Mrs. Frances Kinnicutt, John McAnerny, Isaac N. Seligman, Miss Alice Pine, and Henry H. Hollister, all of New-York City.

Long Island (Brooklyn)—Dr. Evan F. Smith, John G. Denbert, Truman J. Backus, Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn; Theron L. Smith of Smithtown, and Mrs. Mary E. Jones of Cold Spring Harbor.

These appointments are made in pursuance of the law passed by the last Legislature legislating all Boards of Managers of State Hospitals out of office on Dec. 31 next, and authorizing the Governor to appoint their successors at any time before Jan. 1 next.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Favorable Bids Enable Increase in Number of Guns and Carriages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Lamont has to-day directed the award of contracts under the proposals received by the War Department for the supply of forgings, gun and mortar carriages, &c., provided for by the recent appropriation for the armament of fortifications.

The award for twenty-one sets of ten-inch steel gun forgings and for one set of forgings for a type of sixteen-inch gun was made to the Bethlehem Iron Company of Pennsylvania, the Midvale Steel Company receiving the award for twenty-one sets of twelve-inch forgings.

Under the comparatively favorable terms offered by these companies, the department is enabled to obtain six powerful modern steel guns above the number that the appropriation was estimated to procure.

The same companies receive contracts for, respectively, twenty-two and fourteen sets of steel forgings for the twelve-inch breechloading mortars. For finishing and assembling twenty sets of these forgings, a contract is awarded the Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I. The remaining fourteen sets go to the Government gun factory at Watervliet.

In addition, a contract for thirty finished mortars is awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company.

Thus it appears that, instead of sixty mortars, the comparatively low prices asked enable the War Department to procure sixty-six, all of which will be ready for use in the coast defenses within two years.

The ten-inch disappearing gun carriages are distributed as follows: Ten to the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, to be delivered in eighteen months; eight to the Niles Tool Works Company, to be delivered in sixteen months, and twelve to the Bethlehem Iron Company, to be delivered in fifteen months.

The favorable bids received for the twelve-inch mortar carriages enable the department to procure sixty-seven of these carriages, or eleven more than it was supposed the appropriation would provide. Of this number fifty-seven are awarded to Robert Poole & Sons' Company of Baltimore, the last one to be delivered within sixteen and one-half months, while ten go to the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, the last one to be delivered within eighteen months.

To the Midvale Steel Company is awarded a contract for nearly 2,000 armor-piercing shot and deck-piercing and torpedo shell.

An unusually large number of proposals were made to the department under the recent advertisements, and, as a rule, the terms were more favorable than in previous years. The bids accepted were those which combine the lowest prices with the most rapid rates of delivery.

The department thus procures, over and above those that it had estimated for, forgings for three ten-inch guns and for three twelve-inch guns, six mortars, and eleven mortar carriages. A large part of this material will be delivered within one year from the dates of the contracts, and all of it in less than two years.

DEMAND ON FLOATING HOSPITAL.

All Cannot Be Accommodated—More Funds Are Needed.

Sixteen hundred children and women is the limit to be carried on one day on the floating hospital. Three times during the past week this number has been received, and from 100 to 200 have been compelled to wait for the next trip.

Each crib in the sick wards held an almost dying infant, and at the seaside hospital every bed was full. More financial help is needed at once to continue saving little lives in this fierce heat. A few of the week's contributions are acknowledged by the Trustees.

Mrs. N. Lansing Zabriskie	$100
Miss C. B. Townsend	5
Miss E. Butler	10
Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg	100
Master Arnold Oressel Schumm	5
Master Willie Conklin, (two years and six months)	2
Miss Dorothy Louise Mills, (two years and ten months)	2
Spielmann & Co., through Mr. William F. Kling	25
Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, to name the "Winifred Mary" crib at the Seaside Hospital	100
Miss E. L. Hall	250
The Hon. Joseph F. Donohue, through Mr. Walter Stanton	25
Mrs. D. Willis James	100
C. H. Hawley	5
Mrs. A. S. Sheerds	5
Miss Frelinghuysen	100

Some old friends are continuing their custom of naming cribs by sending $250. Among them are the "A Lattmann Trip," July 30, 1,000 carried; the "Ernest R. Ackerman Trip," Aug. 1, 1,000 carried; the "Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt Trip," Aug. 4, 1,000 carried; the "Singer Trip," Aug. 6, 1,452 carried.

The volume of this charity's operations is measured only by funds to carry it on. Any contribution sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be promptly acknowledged and sent to Henry Marquand, the Treasurer of St. John's Guild.

SECOND SEPARATE NAVAL DIVISION

Expert Report Highly Favorable to the Rochester Militia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Lieut. Marbury Johnson, a naval officer specially detailed from the War College to inspect the Second Separate Division of the naval militia of the State of New-York at its annual camp from July 19 to July 26, has submitted his report to the Navy Department.

He says that the division assembled at Rochester July 19, and proceeded via Charlotte to the camp at Chaumont Bay; that the division was fitted out extremely well, with steam launch and boats in excellent condition, and a new boathouse building, for which the New-York Legislature appropriated $8,000; that they had two howitzers, a Hotchkiss, and a complete outfit of arms; that they were well provided with uniforms, and that 75 per cent. of the strength of the division attended.

The discipline was excellent; the drill and instruction were confined almost entirely to boat work, and many expeditions were made to strategic points in the vicinity of the camp.

The professional knowledge of the men was generally fair, and, considering the fact that none of the officers had been in the naval service, Lieut. Johnson reports that they were extremely well informed and that the efficiency of the various ratings was very good, and the men all of a high order of intelligence and of excellent physique.

MRS. GEORGE H. MORGAN'S FUNERAL

Notable Persons Pall Bearers and Two Carloads of Flowers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—A notably impressive funeral ceremony was held at Christ Church this afternoon, when, in the presence of a large assemblage of distinguished people, the last rites of the Episcopal Church were performed over the body of Mrs. Sarah Spencer Morgan, wife of George H. Morgan and daughter of the late Junius S. Morgan of London.

Mrs. Morgan died at Neuheim, Germany, July 5, and her body was brought to this country for burial in the family plot, at Cedar Hill Cemetery, in this city. She was a sister of J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York, who, with Chauncey M. Depew and many other notable persons, attended the funeral. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York, and the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall of Christ Church.

The mourners came from Lenox and New-York in special trains, and there were two carloads of beautiful flowers. The honorary pall bearers were Chauncey M. Depew, George A. Crocker, Col. John S. Barnes, Whitelaw Reid, J. J. Goodwin, Charles Lanier, all of New-York, and J. C. Rogers and Francis Peabody of Boston. Among the mourners was Col. Schuyler Hamilton of New-York.

Funeral of Joseph Ogden.

The funeral of Joseph Ogden took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 31 West Twentieth Street. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, conducted the services. Mr. Ogden was the oldest parishioner of Grace Church, and had been one of its Vestrymen for many years. The coffin was beautifully decorated with evergreens and Maréchal Niel roses. Only the family and near friends of the departed were present. Among them were J. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. P. Ogden.

ON A PLANE WITH FRENCHMEN.

New Regulations Relating to American Students in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch has been received by the Department of State from the American Embassy at Paris, from which it appears that important modifications have been made in the regulations for the admission of foreign students to the medical schools of France and for granting them permission to practice their profession.

Heretofore, to American medical students who came to Paris with the view of graduating in one of the medical schools of France were allowed certain facilities to enter these schools. When they were graduates of well-known American colleges, or held a diploma of doctor of medicine, issued by a reputable foreign scientific institution, they were, upon application being made through the American Embassy, permitted to follow the regular courses of the French medical schools, exactly like French students who had been graduated from the French faculties, and at the end of the course, in the Fall, if successful in the final examination, received the same diplomas as that to French students diploma which carried with it the privilege of practicing in France.

The number of foreign students in France having increased considerably in numbers, and the proportion of those who, for a certain time, at least, remained in Paris to practice their profession, having also become much larger, the French Government has adopted a stricter rule for the admission of foreigners to the French medical schools.

In the future, foreigners desirous of obtaining the same diploma of doctor of medicine as that awarded to Frenchmen will have to submit to the same conditions imposed upon French students—that is to say, that the diploma they may have obtained in their private institutions will not be at all considered, and that before being allowed to register at any of the French medical schools they will have to produce the French students, a French State diploma of "Bachelier de l'Enseignement Classique" and the "Certificat de Sciences Physiques, Chimiques, et Naturelles."

To the foreign students who do not propose to practice medicine in France, the facilities usually extended to them will be continued, and even enlarged. But they will only be entitled to a special diploma, solely intended for foreigners of that class, and granting no rights to practice in France.

These regulations were issued on the 31st ult., and are not applicable to foreign students already registered.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE.

Statistics of New-York and Brooklyn Institutions.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has tabulated the reports of the financial operations of the twenty-five New-York City savings banks and the fourteen savings banks in Brooklyn. The reports are for the year ended June 30 last.

Compared with the reports for the year ended June 30, 1895, this year's reports show that in New-York City the total resources of the savings banks have increased $24,500,000, the amount due depositors has increased $20,700,000, the surplus has decreased $1,700,000, and the number of depositors has increased 28,807.

In Brooklyn the total resources of savings banks have increased $3,700,000, the amount due depositors has increased $6,800,000, the surplus has decreased $103,270, and the number of depositors has increased 9,039. Superintendent Kilburn's table shows the following statistics:

New-York City Savings Banks.

Total resources	$441,975,394
Due depositors	392,6[illegible]
Other liabilities	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Open accounts	[illegible]
Number accounts opened during year	[illegible]
Accounts closed during year	[illegible]
Amount deposited during year	[illegible]
Amount withdrawn during year	[illegible]
Amount of interest credited depositors	[illegible]
Current expenses of banks	[illegible]

Brooklyn Banks.

Total resources	$131,509,449
Due depositors	115,569,[illegible]
Other liabilities	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Open accounts	[illegible]
Number accounts opened during year	[illegible]
Number accounts closed during year	[illegible]
Amount deposited during year	[illegible]
Amount withdrawn during year	[illegible]
Amount of interest credited depositors	[illegible]
Current expenses of banks	[illegible]

Reports on other cities and on the State at large are in preparation.

Mr. Dana's Views of the Campaign.

From The New-York Sun of Yesterday.

Some personal response seems to be due to the numerous friends who have sought from me an expression of my individual opinion as to the duty in the present political campaign of those who adhere to the principles which hitherto have characterized the Democratic Party.

The declaration of notions adopted in the name of the Democracy by the Chicago Convention is for the most part so hostile to the doctrines which have prevailed in the Democratic Party in the past as to demand its rejection by all those who would not abandon the Democracy's essential ideas and best traditions.

The Chicago platform invites us to establish a currency which will enable a man to pay his debts with half as much property as he would have to use in order to pay them now. This proposition is dishonest. I do not say that all the advocates of the free coinage of silver are dishonest. Thousands of them—millions, if there be so many—are doubtless honest in intention. But I am unable to reconcile with any ideal of integrity a change in the law which will permit a man who has borrowed $100 to pay his debt with $100, each one of which is worth only half as much as each dollar he received from the lender.

The Chicago platform sanctions the use of the appointing power of the President in such a way as to control the Federal judiciary in deciding questions of Constitutional law. It contemplates a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States to the end that the recent decision declaring the income tax unconstitutional may be reversed. Strange times, indeed, are these, when a man is told that in order to be a Democrat he must favor the imposition of an income tax, and the destruction of the independence of the judiciary!

Still more alarming is the clearly implied approval of lawless violence contained in the denunciation of what is denominated in the platform "Government by injunction." Veiled in the language of moderation, the wild light of Anarchy shines through.

In my opinion, without reviewing the Chicago platform further, the declarations in regard to the currency, the Supreme Court, and the income tax, and the repression of forcible lawlessness by the aid of injunctions, are enough to demand its rejection by all good citizens and the defeat of

IRISH LAND BILL DEBATE

SEVERAL CLAUSES PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Amendments Carried Against the Government—Votes 125 to 67 and 107 to 60 in Favor of the Opposition—Predictions of Cabinet Resignations—The Situation Considered Serious—Conservative Press Indignant with the Landlords.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The House of Lords today passed several clauses of the Irish Land bill. The Government accepted some of the amendments, several were withdrawn, and some were carried against the Government.

Most of the Liberal peers supported the Government, and many English peers voted in support of the Irish landlords. In two of the divisions taken the votes were 125 to 67, and 107 to 60, against the Government.

The situation arising from the debate on the bill in the House of Lords is very generally regarded as serious, although opinions as to the ultimate result differ. The Nationalists regard the bill as virtually dead, and predictions are made that Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, and Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will resign their offices.

The Tory press admits that the outcome is disastrous.

The Standard (Conservative) will to-morrow express great indignation with the landlords, whose unjustifiable disloyalty to their party, the paper will say, has placed the Government in a most humiliating position.

The Post (Conservative) sides with the landlords and will declare the Government.

The Daily News (Liberal and Independent) will say that dry rot has attacked the Government, and that they thoroughly deserved the disaster in which their time-serving policy has landed them.

The Daily Chronicle (Liberal) will print a merrily triumphant article.

DISEASE THREATENS JAPAN.

Survivors of the Tidal Wave in Danger from Epidemics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—United States Sanitary Inspector Eldridge at Yokohama, reports of the Marine Hospital Service that the terrible condition of the northeast coast districts inundated by the tidal wave of June 15 is likely to give rise to the development of epidemic disease.

Upward of 30,000 lives were lost, with the accompanying annihilation of crops and supplies. The country is so nearly depopulated and so difficult to obtain within reasonable reach, that those sands of bodies are still unburied, while the survivors of the calamity are almost starving, despite the efforts of Government and private benevolence for the relief and sanitation of the affected districts.

Cholera, though existing, has not increased in Japan during the past month, but there is a great deal of small-pox reported.

MACDONELL COMING NEXT MONTH.

Sarsfield Will Not Return to Rome Until November.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Paris representative of the United Associated Presses telegraphs that the Rev. Sebastian Macdonell, Procurator of the Augustinians Chapel, who recently was appointed as the successor of Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United States, will be consecrated as an Archbishop and go to Carthage, Rumania, the Papal Secretary of State, officiating on that place in the Church of St. Augustine.

Mgr. Macdonell will go to America at the end of September. Cardinal Satolli will return to Rome in November, and will attend the Papal Consistory, which will be held in December.

LOTHAIRE AGAIN ACQUITTED.

A Belgian Court Justifies the Execution of Stokes.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.—The trial of Major Lothaire, an officer of the Congo Free State who was accused of illegally ordering the execution in Africa of the English trader and ex-missionary Stokes, ended to-day in his acquittal.

Major Lothaire was tried at Boma, Congo Free State, on the 24th of July, and was acquitted. The British Government was not satisfied with the verdict, and its diplomatic representative resulted in Major Lothaire being ordered to return to Brussels to stand trial before a Belgian court.

Stokes, the man tried and condemned by Lothaire, was charged with supplying arms and ammunition to the natives.

BATAILLES ROUTED.

The English Lost a Major and Four Petty Officers Killed.

PARAKOU, Aug. 6.—The British column under command of Col. Thurer had an encounter yesterday with the Imals or Peplos, of Chief Sekombea and Umtungbani and three other imals of rebellious Matabeleland.

The rebels were completely routed.

Major Forsbury and four non-commissioned officers of the British force were killed and fifteen men wounded.

It is estimated that 500 of the Matabeles were killed.

M. Arton's Sentence Quashed.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Court of Appeals has quashed the sentence of six years' imprisonment at hard labor imposed upon M. Arton, who was prominently identified with the Panama Canal scandal, for his connection with the fraudulent transactions which led to the scandal. M. Arton was also sentenced to refund the money which he embezzled from the company. The ground upon which the sentence was reversed is that there was a flaw in the procedure against M. Arton.

Laurier Didn't Recommend Blake.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 6.—An Ottawa dispatch says: "It is not true, as cabled from London yesterday, that the Hon. Edward Blake has been appointed to the Privy Council on the recommendation of Mr. Laurier, because Mr. Laurier has made no such recommendation. It is more than doubtful, therefore, if he has been appointed at all."

Emperor William Ill.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Emperor William, who is at Wilhelmshöhe, is suffering from an attack of catarrh of the throat. His indisposition is such that he has been compelled to abandon his proposed trip to Wesel, Ruhrort, and Essen. The Empress will continue her journey to those places, and will be accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia, who will act as the deputy of his brother, the Emperor.

Czar Summons a Mental Specialist.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Vorwaerts says that Prof. Mendel, a specialist in mental diseases, has gone to St. Petersburg, whither he was summoned by the imperial family.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The Times, in its report on the crops of Great Britain, taking 100 per cent. as the average, shows the condition of the wheat crop to be 106, barley a fraction lower, and oats 84 per cent.

—The Spree reached Southampton thirty hours late, having been delayed by overheated machinery.

—The St. Paul has completed her overhauling at Southampton.

—Li Hung Chang inspected Portsmouth dockyard yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—9 A. M.—75 Allen Street; Flossie Crawford; damage, $200.

—10:45 A. M.—606 West Forty-sixth Street; William Skelly; damage, $450.

—1:40 P. M.—348 East Houston Street; Mrs. Zimmermann; damage, $15.

—7:40 P. M.—Foot of Grand Street; Pier 66; damage trifling.

—9:05 P. M.—103 Amsterdam Avenue; bakery; no damage.

—11:50 P. M.—431 Third Avenue; Otto Sauer; damage, $50.

GOLD FOR EXPORT TO CANADA.

Banker Walker Explains Why Shipments Are So Frequently Made.

B. E. Walker of Toronto, the General Agent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the second largest banking institution in Canada, was in New-York yesterday. In view of the interest and curiosity aroused by the daily shipments of American gold to Canada, Mr. Walker was induced to make the following statement:

"The Canadian banks that have branches in the United States have quite as large an interest in the finances and welfare of this country as the average American banker. They have not, as far as I know, shipped gold to Canada from a dread of future complications or fear as to the present situation; but it is well to understand their business necessities at times. Nearly half of the products exported from Canada are sold in the United States. The purchase price of these sooner or later appears at the credit of a Canadian bank at its New-York agency. Ordinarily, the Canadian bank supplies the importer in Canada with exchange on London through their New-York agency, and thus enables the Canadian people to pay England for their imports by the money arising from Canadian exports to the United States.

"But if such operations do not precisely balance themselves, as is frequently the case, the difference, if in favor of Canada, must result in the shipment of gold from the United States to Canada. Any shipments made by Canadian banks having branches in this country, I am satisfied, have arisen solely from this cause. In the aggregate they amount to but a few millions of dollars and represent a very trifling percentage upon the entire volume of trading and financial operations between Canada and the United States.

"I think the American people may rely upon Canadian banks having branches here exercising quite as much courage in the process of distribution as do other banking institutions here."

Although Mr. Walker now lives in Toronto, he has charge of all of the American branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He resided for a number of years in this city. The capital of the bank he represents is $6,000,000, with a surplus of $1,000,000, and total assets of about $50,000,000. The agency here was established in 1872 and the present agents are Alexander Laird and William Gray, at 16 Exchange Place. The bank and its branches buy exchange throughout the South, West, and, in fact, the entire country, and lend money in this city and elsewhere on cotton, grain, and stocks.

The withdrawals of gold yesterday for shipment to Canada aggregated $250,000. The representative of one of the Canadian gold shippers expresses the belief that the flow of gold in that direction will soon cease.

FELDHEIM ARRESTED BUT LET GO.

Charged with Making Fraudulent Insurance Claims for $11,000.

Otto C. Feldheim, an importer formerly doing business in the Cable Building, at 621 Broadway, was arrested at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, Wednesday evening by Detective Sergeant McNaught on a warrant charging him with the presentation of fraudulent claims for insurance. Feldheim was a dealer in buttons, and on April 22 his stock was damaged by fire. He had an insurance of $12,500 in several companies on his stock, and he presented a claim of $11,000 to these companies.

The representatives of the insurance companies thought there was something suspicious about the claims, and they retained the firm of Cardozo & Nathan to make an investigation. Mr. Nathan reported that he had found many things which substantiated the charge that the claims were fraudulently made. He stated that before the fire Feldheim had removed a quantity of goods from his stock, and at the time of the fire the stock on hand was not worth over $1,000. It was also charged that a quantity of goods included among those which were claimed to have been on hand at the time of the fire had been sold a short time previous.

Cardozo & Nathan laid these alleged evidences of fraud before the District Attorney, and an indictment was found against Feldheim on Wednesday, and the warrant was issued. Since the fire Feldheim has not been actively engaged in business. He has urged the settlement of his claims on the plea that he was anxious to go to Europe and buy a new stock of goods.

"I cannot understand why Feldheim should take chances," said Mr. Nathan yesterday. "He ought to have known that buttons will not burn to any great extent, and that it would have been easy enough to ascertain about what his stock was worth. He is very highly connected, and should have had no trouble in getting what money he needed. He is what is known as a high liver. He lived at the Hoffman House for two years. He stops at the best hotels at the seashore, and has for the best reasons at the time. He will undoubtedly have plenty of money for his defense, but we have prepared the case very carefully and feel sure of our ground."

When Feldheim was arrested he retained Lawyer Thomas D. Fay of Long Branch yesterday morning. The lawyer took the case before Police Justice Beesley, who is summering at Long Branch, and secured Feldheim's release on a habeas corpus, the writ being based on the claim that the New-York officers were not provided with requisition papers when they made the arrest. When he was released, Feldheim immediately left Long Branch without telling where he was going.

FLORIDA POPULISTS.

Nominate State Officers and Indorse the St. Louis Platform.

OCALA, Fla., Aug. 6.—The State Populist Convention, which met here yesterday, adjourned this morning, after naming the following candidates:

Governor—A. W. WEEKS of Walton County; Secretary of State—T. J. KELLER of Volusia; Controller—F. W. KNAPP of Hillsborough; Treasurer—L. H. CALDWELL of Osceola; Attorney-General—FRANK HARRIS of Tampa; Judge of the Supreme Court—D. L. McKINNON of Jackson.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—O. N. WILLIAMS of Osceola.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. H. RICH of Santa Rosa.

The platform indorses the declaration of principles adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, and then considers State affairs at length.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that if Sewall did not withdraw in thirty days S. F. Nixon's name should be substituted for Sewall's.

After much discussion, the resolution was withdrawn and the following adopted:

In accepting Bryan, the Democratic nominee, the Populist Party has done all that reason and justice can demand. We desire a union of all reformers, and a failure by Democrats to withdraw Sewall as unfaithful Watson places the onus of possible defeat of reform forces upon the Democratic and not upon the Populist Party.

In combatting the resolution demanding Sewall's withdrawal, S. S. Harvey, leader of the party and a delegate to St. Louis, said some Populists walked so straight in the middle of the road that they gradually leaned back and fell over. Mr. Harvey asserted positively that Watson would withdraw.

After the State Convention adjourned the Congressional Conventions met and nominated the following candidates: For Congressman, G. A. Williams of Cedar Key; Congressman from the Second District, W. R. Peterson of Jacksonville.

SHE HORSEWHIPPED A DOCTOR.

Miss Loretta Caxton Attacks Dr. David Tobey.

Miss Loretta Caxton, a comic opera singer, called last night at the residence of Dr. David Tobey, in West Thirty-third Street, and sent a message to his room.

Dr. Tobey at first refused to see her, but after receiving another imperative message he came from his room with Dr. Charles MacDonald.

Miss Caxton produced a horsewhip and lashed Dr. Tobey with it. The doctor ran up the stairs, but Miss Caxton followed him, whipping him as she went.

It is said that Miss Caxton and Dr. Tobey were once engaged, but that the engagement was broken off.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The Saunders mill, in North Scituate, R. I., was burned yesterday, with machinery and stock. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $5,000. The plant was owned by the Joslin Manufacturing Company, and was one of the oldest in the State.

—Fire destroyed the business portion of Ramsey, Ill., including the Fayette County Bank, yesterday. Loss, $30,000, with $5,000 insurance. Loss fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MARCH OF ARTILLERYMEN

BRIGADE OF FEDERAL AND STATE BATTERIES STARTS FOR CAMP.

The Militiamen Compare Well with the United States Troops, but Their Horses Slip Often in Fifth Avenue—Three Men Injured and Six Prostrated by Heat—Dusty Roads Traversed on the Way to Van Cortlandt Park.

The brigade of United States and New-York State National Guard Artillery, which is to march into the State Camp at Peekskill to-morrow, started for its destination yesterday.

The rendezvous for the batteries forming the brigade and their baggage train was in the streets north of Madison Square and east of Fifth Avenue. Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery on Gov. Morton's military staff, who commands the brigade, had his headquarters at Delmonico's.

Despite the temperature and a few accidents, the 400 men and 700 horses started for Van Cortlandt Park, where they camped last night, in good order, and presented a fine appearance, the line at the start stretching from Forty-second Street to Twenty-sixth Street.

Gen. Carroll's staff consisted of Cols. C. F. James and G. B. Agnew, aides de camp, and Lieut. W. L. Flanagan of the Second Battery as Acting Adjutant General. With them was Major J. P. Burbank of the Third United States Artillery, who was detailed by the War Department to note the movements of the State Artillery.

The formation of the brigade put the detachment of United States Artillery in the lead. The regulars consisted of Battery K of the First United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. J. W. Dillenback. There was no flummery or primping about these artillerymen who had come from Fort Hamilton. Everything was in as good shape as if the command was about to take the field in actual warfare. There was a place for everything, and everything was in its place, and no article of equipment or accoutrement, whether of men, horses, guns, or caissons, presented evidence of slovenly care or ignorance of the necessity of order. The only excuse for carping was in the arrangement of the horses of the company, which appeared to have been done without regard to size or color. But when the start was made everything was rhythm, and each animal "pulled its pound."

With Battery K was a United States field ambulance, designated with a red cross, and in the care of First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. The ambulance was equipped with everything necessary for field service. This battery assembled in East Twenty-sixth Street.

The National Guard Artillerymen consisted of the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Batteries. Of these the First and Second belong in the city, and were equipped with breech-loading guns. The Third Battery, from Brooklyn, had two platoons with four Gatling guns. The Sixth, which had come from Binghamton to join in the march to camp, had four breech-loading guns.

These State artillerymen contrasted favorably with the United States company, the only difference to be seen up of the men and a few wrinkles which aided in giving the regulars advantages in harnessing, care of horses, and management of the pieces in traveling. The militiamen certainly looked as hardy as the more thoroughly trained soldiers, and as took work like regulars. Their uniform, brown felt hat, with its pencil note and then close scrutiny to distinguish a United States soldier from a National Guardsman.

The State artillerymen were stationed as follows:

First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, in East Twenty-seventh Street. Assistant Surgeon and First Lieut. Frederick L. Polhemus had charge of the equipped Metropolitan Hospital ambulance and a staff of aides. All the horses of the artillery were fine grays.

Third Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, in East Twenty-eighth Street. The battery had no ambulance, but was supplied with a baggage train of two wagons carrying stretchers and necessary medical and surgical supplies.

Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, in East Twenty-ninth Street. Surgeon and First Lieut. Brugman had under his charge two Hospital Corps men, a stretcher, bedding supplies of every sort, and a Hospital Corps parade horse.

Sixth Battery, Capt. Laurel L. Olmsted, in East Thirtieth Street. Assistant Surgeon and First Lieut. F. W. Sears had all necessary supplies, and C. H. Roberts, a trained Hospital Corps man.

The baggage train of fourteen wagons was under the command of Second Lieut. Thomas F. Schmidt of the First Battery, Acting Quartermaster. It formed in East Thirty-first Street.

As such a display as five batteries of artillery equipped for the field is a novelty to New-Yorkers, the start for the camp interested many thousand people, who thronged the sidewalks and stoops on the shady side of Fifth Avenue. Among them were many military men, including Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment. Gen. Carroll breakfasted with his staff and Major Burbank at Delmonico's and received many visitors.

The order to mount was given promptly at 10 o'clock, and regulars and militiamen swung into their saddles or vaulted into their seats on caissons and gun carriages, but it was half an hour before the order to march was given.

At this time there were more than 5,000 persons in the neighborhood of Delmonico's and the Hotel Brunswick, and Acting Police Inspector Hurley had to clear a passage for the start. When the word was given three mounted policemen started in advance. Then came Gen. Carroll mounted on a handsome charger, and looking proud and happy, with his staff and Major Burbank. Following was the Seventh Regiment Band, preceding the mounted band of Squadron A. Battery K headed the artillerymen, and the baggage train brought up the rear.

Proper attention had been paid to the shoeing of the United States horses, and as they swung into Fifth Avenue and headed northward they met with no disaster on the slippery pavement. The horses of the National Guard did not fare so well. At least one-sixth of them wore shoes that permitted them to slip on the cobblestones, and there was a succession of minor but aggravating accidents until Fifty-ninth Street was reached.

A score of horses fell and had to be extricated partly disharnessed before they could arise, while many that did not fall were exhausted by slipping constantly. Some of the horses fell with artillerymen, but only one trooper was seriously injured. Three guns were delayed by these mishaps. Gatling Gun No. 2 of the Third Battery was delayed a quarter of an hour at Fortieth Street, and Gun No. 2 of the First Battery was delayed half an hour at Thirty-second Street. There were slight delays to guns of the First and Sixth Batteries at Thirty-ninth Street.

At Forty-second Street the off leader of a gun of the First Battery slipped and rolled off its rider, who appeared to be india rubber, as he was on his feet in an instant. The horses were trotting, and could not be stopped easily, because of the gun, so the artilleryman made a dash, caught his horse, and was almost in the saddle when the animal slipped and lurched, and the man was on the ground again. Had he been stunned, the second team and the wheels of the gun carriage would have gone over him, but he jumped up before some women who had seen his peril could scream, and, doing a feat that would have been creditable in a circus ring, he was in the saddle, rushing his horses, while people were looking under the gun carriage to see if he had been run over.

The artillerymen had a very hearty reception along the route. Handkerchiefs were waved and hands clapped at the Hotel Waldorf, whose windows were filled with spectators. The windows of the Union League Club were peopled by many "interested" members, among them John H. Starin, who saluted Gen. Carroll, his son-in-law. There were also salutes from the Lotos Club and the Savoy and Plaza Hotels.

The following casualties were reported:

When the Third Battery was crossing Sixth Avenue, at Twenty-ninth Street, to take up its position at Twenty-eighth Street, the horses of the third section became frightened at a passing train on the elevated railroad and reared. Private Howard A. Nichols was dismounted, and in endeavoring to mount the caisson he missed the handgrip and fell. The wheels of the caisson went over his body. He was promptly cared for by Surgeon Fuchs, and sent to Bellevue Hospital in the Metropolitan Hospital ambulance. No bones were broken, and no internal injury of gravity was detected. Nichols may be able to go to camp to-morrow.

Fisherman, Max, of 236 West Fifty-sixth Street, a member of Capt. Wendel's command, was severely injured at Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. His horse slipped and fell so as to partly roll over its rider. Private Max was unconscious when carried to the sidewalk, but he revived in Surgeon Fuchs's ambulance, which took him to Bellevue Hospital. He will not join his comrades in camp, as his ankle is sprained and he may have internal injury.

While the Second Battery was preparing to turn out of the Fourth Avenue Armory, Francis Scully of 242 East Forty-seventh Street, was kicked on the right leg by a horse, and received injuries which compelled his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

The brigade will remain a week at the State Camp, and the National Guardsmen will not only be drilled in field tactics and be taught much by their experiences in marching and camping out where conditions will be those encountered in actual warfare, but will practice with regular fixed ammunition. There will also be competition battery practice for a trophy offered by Lieut. Flanagan of the Second Battery.

DUSTY HORSES AND RIDERS.

Six Artillerymen Overcome by Heat Before Reaching the Park.

The sun was broiling hot yesterday and the march of the artillerymen up the heated pavement of Fifth Avenue was anything but comfortable for them; but they made no complaint, though the horses had to move slowly on account of the heavy gun carriages and caissons.

The men halted at One hundred and Tenth Street for a few moments, and then resumed their march up St. Nicholas Avenue. They marched without further rest until they reached the King's Bridge Road.

Men and horses were perspiring in the sun, which beat down upon them. The brass helmets of the band gleamed dazzlingly, and before them there was still a long shadeless journey. King's Bridge Road was dusty, and as the long column moved over it a great cloud of white dust accompanied it, and at times obscured the men and horses from view. This dust settled upon horses and riders and soon robbed the uniforms of their neat appearance. It was too hot for the band to play, and the batteries marched sullenly as if bent on more serious business than a drill out in the country, where houses and spectators were few. The procession made veterans think of the days of the war.

Near King's Bridge the heat began to have its effect upon the men, especially the Sixth Battery, from Binghamton. The men of this battery had had an unusually trying experience, and were in poor condition for such a march. They marched ten miles from Binghamton Wednesday evening, loaded their guns on a train, and rode to this city, where they arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. They slept about three hours, and ate only a light breakfast before starting for Van Cortlandt Park. It was no wonder that many of them were exhausted by their exertions. As the day wore on they began to drop out of line, and before Van Cortlandt Park was reached three men were prostrated, and had to be carried in the ambulance. Two others were prostrated as the battery turned into the park. Another man belonging to the Second Battery was also prostrated.

The United States troops also had a hard day. They marched from Fort Hamilton, a distance of twenty-five miles, but not a man was seriously affected by the heat.

A number of persons, mostly bicyclists, were on hand at Van Courtlandt Park when the artillerymen arrived. First came a number of wagons loaded with provender for the horses, and they were followed by five gallon bearers, who cantered over the level parade ground and were stationed with flags at seventy paces distant from each other to mark the positions of the several batteries.

The artillerymen were seen climbing the hill to the park at just 3 o'clock P. M. They moved silently until a moment before they turned into the gate, when the mounted band struck up a waltz, and Gen. Carroll, followed by his staff, entered the park and rode up to the old Van Courtlandt mansion, where he made his headquarters.

The long line of horses, men, and field pieces then moved across the plain to positions assigned to them. Battery K, First United States Artillery, took the right; First Battery, N. G. N. Y., the left; Third Battery, N. G. N. Y., the centre; Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., the right centre, and Sixth Battery, N. G. N. Y., the left centre.

Within ten minutes after their arrival the men of the several batteries had their tents up. The United States troops had the ordinary square tents, but the National Guardsmen had the round Sibley tents. The men of the First Battery carried a portable stove, the first of its kind ever used in this country. It folds up, so that it may be carried like a chest, but when opened out it is as big as a tent and can cook enough for 250 men. It is a German invention and is used in the German, English, and Austrian Armies.

The pleasure of the men in arriving at their day's destination was shared by their horses. Many of the animals, upon being released from the gun carriages, rolled about on the grass and frolicked. Several tried to run away, but were quickly captured. The horses were tethered in long lines across the park.

Gen. Carroll was well taken care of by the waiters of the Van Courtlandt mansion, who had prepared the famous Washington room for his reception. This is a large front apartment on the second floor of the mansion, and in it Washington slept one night while leading his army to take possession of New-York City. When he had rested awhile and donned a new uniform, Gen. Carroll received his officers and issued his orders.

"I think this experiment will be a great success," said Gen. Carroll to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "The West Point men here tell me they never saw anything better. We have the numbers for the best light artillery brigade in the United States.

"I am sorry so many men were knocked out by the heat, but taking everything into consideration, the prostrations are few. The Binghamton men seem to be the only ones affected by the heat. Countrymen are more easily knocked out than city men anyway. The city men are men of irregular habits as a rule, and they can stand knocking about, but the countrymen of regular habits cannot stand much out of the usual routine."

The men who were prostrated by the heat were Privates Carroll, Hurley, McCabe, Bennett, and Angle of the Sixth Battery of Binghamton, and Private Johnson of the Second Battery of New-York. They were all attended by Surgeon General Terry, and were quickly enabled to rejoin their comrades.

Gen. Carroll issued the following order for calls to be observed by the brigade on the march:

First call for reveille	3:45 A. M.
Reveille	3:55 A. M.
Assembly	4:00 A. M.
Feeding horses	4:05 A. M.
Breakfast	4:20 A. M.
Sick call	4:35 A. M.
First call for stables	4:40 A. M.
Assembly	4:45 A. M.
Water call	5:30 A. M.
Boots and saddles	5:35 A. M.
Assembly and march	6:00 A. M.
Stable call	5:00 P. M.
Assembly	5:10 P. M.
Supper	6:00 P. M.

First call for retreat—Fifteen minutes before sunset.
Assembly—Five minutes before sunset.
Retreat—Sunset.
Guard mounting—Following retreat.
Tattoo—10 P. M.

Gen. Carroll last evening entertained all the officers of his staff and the Captains of the batteries at the Country Riding and Driving Club.

The artillerymen will rise at 3:45 o'clock A. M. to-day and, after feeding their horses and breakfasting, will break camp and at 6 o'clock sharp will start for Sing Sing. They will arrive there late this afternoon and will be received by Major Gen. McAlpin, who will entertain Gen. Carroll and the other officers at his Summer home this evening.

Battery K, First United States Artillery, after leaving the State Camp will go to Fishkill, where it will remain until Aug. 18. The next day it will proceed to Poughkeepsie, the next day following to Rhinebeck, and the next day to Catskill. There it will remain a day and will then march to a camp at Palensville, Greene County, where it will remain for a month. It will then march back to Fort Hamilton, where it will arrive Oct. 1.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Col. Charles H. Jones of St. Louis.

—GRAND UNION—The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago.

—METROPOLE—Congressman H. C. Loudenslager of New-Jersey.

—WALDORF—Judge John G. Simrall of Louisville and Melville E. Stone of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George L. Shoup of Idaho and Capt. George E. Lemon of Washington.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.) Berentzen, from Stettin, Copenhagen, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Furth, Edye & Co., passed in at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M. to-day.

DEATH IN THE HEAT RAYS

FIVE FATAL CASES OF PROSTRATION IN THIS CITY.

Many Persons Overcome and Treated at the Hospitals—Humidity Adds to the Discomfort, Having Increased Thirteen Degrees over Wednesday — Two Deaths in Brooklyn and Two in Hoboken—The Range of the Thermometer.

The thermometer marked 89° at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, one degree higher than on Wednesday, but there was 87 per cent. of humidity, an increase over the day before of 13 degrees.

Many persons were prostrated by the heat, and five deaths from this cause were reported in this city.

In spite of a brisk northeast breeze, which in the early hours, when the special register of the temperature of the air marked 75°, portended rain, which did not fall, the business hours were trying.

It seemed as if at least 5° had been added to the heat of Wednesday. Those who had to move about left their homes dejected and unrested, as the night had been one of the warmest of the season, relieved only occasionally by fitful puffs of cool air.

Once the thermometer began rising, all ideas of a comfortable day were abandoned, and resignation to the heat and the sticky, moisture-laden atmosphere was compelled.

The range of the temperature is shown in this table:

OFFICIAL TEMPERATURE OF AIR.

4 A. M.	74°	2 P. M.	89°
8 A. M.	76°	5 P. M.	88°
10 A. M.	79°	11 P. M.	81°
12 A. M.	84°	12 P. M.	79°

The first person to succumb to the heat of Wednesday was Bernard Burns, thirty years old, a driver living at 305 East Forty-fifth Street. He died at all during the night, and at midnight he became violently ill. Dr. McDonald of 207 East Forty-third Street was called to attend him, but could not aid the patient, who died about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was not married.

Adam Jesser, seventy years old, died suddenly at the home of Police Captain Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, near Jerome Avenue, yesterday morning. Mr. Jesser, who had been out driving on Wednesday, complained of the excessive heat, which, it is now believed, caused his death. The dead man leaves a wife and eight children, the oldest daughter being the wife of Capt. Martens. Mr. Jesser retired from the cooperage business about ten years ago.

William Heggets, a bricklayer, twenty-nine years old, of 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon while at work in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, and fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. Several of his ribs were fractured, and he was badly bruised about the body. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the Harlem Hospital, where he died in a short time from the combined effects of the heat and the fall.

Ellen Nolan, thirty-nine years old, died suddenly last night without medical attendance, at 255 Seventh Avenue. It is supposed that the woman died from the effects of the heat.

A man who was taken from the sidewalk in front of 148 Forsyth Street Wednesday night, suffering from heat prostration, died at Gouverneur Hospital yesterday morning. His name is not known further than that his first name was said to be Louis. It is not known where he lived.

The following prostrations by heat were reported yesterday:

ALTGELD, THOMAS, twelve years old, of 226 Eighth Avenue; prostrated at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

BECKWITH, HARRY, eighteen years old, of 112 Willett Street; prostrated at 102 West Thirty-third Street; New-York Hospital.

BOLEN, PATRICK, thirty-two years old, of 242 First Avenue; prostrated at Wooster and Fourth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BROWN, THOMAS, twenty-two years old, of 29 Mangin Street; prostrated at 24 Mangin Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

BUMOTTA, CHARLES, twenty-two years old, of Jersey City; prostrated at Pier 58 North River; taken to his home.

HAWKINS, LOUIS, twenty-four years old, a track walker on the east side elevated road, succumbed to the heat when near the Hanover Square station, and was with difficulty carried to the station platform and transferred to the Hudson Street Hospital ambulance. He recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home, 579 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, last night.

HOFFMANN, LOUIS, twenty-four years old, of 579 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Hanover Square; Hudson Street Hospital.

HOWARD, GEORGE, twenty-eight years old, of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Broadway, prostrated at Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Manhattan Hospital.

FLANAGAN, JAMES, thirty-six years old, of 319 East Eighty-seventh Street; prostrated at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Park Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

LITTMAN, CHARLES, thirty-five years old, of 560 East Seventy-seventh Street; prostrated in the carpenter shop, at 216 East Thirty-seventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McDONALD, FRANK, twenty-six years old, of Jersey City; prostrated at Pier 38 North River; taken to his home.

McCISKY, FELIX, thirty-five years old, a salesman, of 64 West One Hundred and First Street, was overcome at the corner of White Street and West Broadway; Hudson Street Hospital.

MEEHAN, WILLIAM, thirty-six years old, of 40 Downing Street; prostrated at Pier 38 North River; St. Vincent's Hospital.

PAISER, ROBERT, thirty-five years old, of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Locust Avenue; prostrated in front of 452 Southern Boulevard; Harlem Hospital.

RYDBERG, ROBERT, seventeen years old, a District Messenger boy of 408 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, who was removed from 3 New Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

SELLE, JOSEPH, fifty-eight years old, of 102 Avenue C; prostrated in front of 79 Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

SCHROEDER, HENRY, a laborer, of Coffey Street, between Conover and Ferry Streets, Brooklyn; prostrated at Babbitt's soap factory, at 82 Washington Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

SHAKIN, JEREMIAH, fifty-two years old, of 186 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City; prostrated at Twenty-third Street Ferry; New-York Hospital.

TOMLINSON, ALFRED, thirty-six years old, of Middletown, N. Y.; prostrated in Harlem; Harlem Hospital.

VART, GUSTAVE, twenty-five years old, of 104 East Fourth Street; prostrated in front of 68 First Street; Bellevue Hospital.

—, —, unknown man, with dark hair and complexion; prostrated in front of 40 East Third Street; Bellevue Hospital.

—, —, unknown man, about twenty-eight years old, with a small, light mustache; prostrated at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street; New-York Hospital.

—, —, unknown man, about thirty-five years old; wore a gray suit; prostrated at Pier North River; St. Vincent's Hospital.

RICHTER, PAUL, thirty-five years old, of 60 Eldridge Street; prostrated at 50 Chrystie Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

—, —, unknown man, thirty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height; light complexion, hair, and mustache; had on sack coat and vest and black trousers; prostrated at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Southern Boulevard; Fordham Hospital.

TWO FATAL CASES IN BROOKLYN.

The Record for the Day Shows a Number of Prostrations.

The heat was very oppressive in Brooklyn yesterday, and more persons succumbed to it than on the previous day. There were two fatal cases. The record for the day is as follows:

Ahern, Dennis, thirty-five years old, 341 Furman Street, prostrated in the hold of the steamship Francisco on Wednesday and taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where he died yesterday.

Betts, John, forty-two years old, Railroad Avenue and Liberty Avenue, farmhand employed by Thomas Smith, at Enfield and Liberty Avenues, taken ill in the stable and died before arrival of ambulance.

Brown, Henry, thirty-seven years old, builder, 456 Gates Avenue, prostrated on Fulton Street and taken home.

Behler, Andrew, thirty-four years old, 112 Montrose Avenue, prostrated on Graham Avenue, taken to Eastern District Hospital.

Coan, Dominick, seventy years old, no home, prostrated on Manhattan Avenue; St. Catharine's Hospital.

Lewey, James, twenty-eight years old, coach driver, while on his way to Holy Cross Cemetery, prostrated at Lincoln Road and Flatbush Avenue; St. John's Hospital.

McGovern, Edward, fifty years old, of 350 Franklin Avenue, prostrated at 711 Kent Avenue; Cumberland Street Hospital.

O'Hanlon, Hugh, twenty-eight years old, of Smith Street, prostrated on Tillary Street; Cumberland Street Hospital.

Reilly, Annie, sixty years old, of 18 Fleet Place, prostrated at Dwight and King Streets; Seney Hospital.

Riley, Andrew, twenty-five years old, of 69 Columbia Street, prostrated on Wolcott Street; Long Island College Hospital.

Schoelhart, Frederick, twenty-four years old, of 173 Sixteenth Street, prostrated on Third Avenue, near Twenty-second Street; taken home.

Haggerty, Frank, eighteen years old, of 115 Noble Street, prostrated at Eagle Street; taken home.

TWO DEATHS IN HOBOKEN.

Wife of One Man So Shocked She Sets Fire to Her Home.

John Roberts of 216 River Street, Hoboken, died Wednesday night from the effects of the heat. His wife kept a little fancy goods store in the front room of their home, and the shock of her husband's sudden death caused her to upset a lamp. It exploded, setting fire to the store.

The flames were speedily extinguished, but the double shock prostrated Mrs. Roberts, and last night she was in a critical condition.

Andreas Meyer of 38 Newark Street, Hoboken, was prostrated by the heat late Wednesday night, and died while being removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

M'KINLEY FROWNS ON HOBART.

It Is In a Transparency Picture that Broke Up a Club Rally.

The Union Republican Club of the Thirty-second Assembly District were to have a ratification meeting and a transparency show at their clubhouse, 1,663 Lexington Avenue, to-morrow night. The new transparency was placed on the front of the building yesterday, and was inspected last night by the club members. As a result, the meeting is postponed till next week and the speakers engaged for the occasion have been notified of the change of date.

The new transparency, at a first glance, is very attractive. There is nothing the matter with the general plan, coloring or lettering upon it.

The whole trouble is with the portraits of the candidates. Their features occupy adjacent ovals in the centre of the canvas, their faces turned toward each other. But the good feeling that should exist between running mates, especially when there is only one candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket, is not

SUISUN WON ONCE MORE

WINGED FOOT BADLY BEATEN BY HER AT BRIGHTON.

Salmak Showed a Lot of Speed at Five Furlongs—Irksome and Midias Manage to Crawl Out of the Maiden Class—Brighton, Volley, and Septour Also Won Their Races at the Beach—Successful Was Again Defeated.

If there was any feature to the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday it was the running of the Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs. With Slow Poke scratched, it left a field of five starters. In spite of her wretched performance on Tuesday, Winged Foot was again installed a hot favorite for the race, the public refusing to have any part of Suisun, one of M. E. Dwyer's string, although the latter has made a better showing of late than the McCafferty filly, who seems to either have lost all her speed or to be short of work.

When the betting opened the layers were inclined to make Suisun and Winged Foot about even favorites, which would have been a sensible proceeding, both on form, and as the result showed, but it became noised about that Mr. Dwyer would not back his filly, and that McCafferty was sure that his filly would run a better race than she did a couple of days before. Then there was a rush to back Winged Foot, and she went to the post a strong favorite at the short odds of 3 to 5, while the price against Suisun lengthened until as good as 6 to 1 could be had against her, although she had opened at 2 to 1. Even the utterly false price of 7 to 5 was to be had against her for a place. Salmak, who had been backed as a rare good thing at his last appearance, was absolutely neglected this time, and was the extreme outsider of the party, so bad had been his showing in his last race.

While Suisun won the race, the showing made by Salmak was the surprise of the running. Doggett got all the best of the start with him and shot away from the field as if he would make a runaway race of it. Salmak ran to the eighth pole in 0:12½, to the quarter in 0:23½, and there had a lead of two or three lengths over Suisun, who was running second, with Winged Foot close up. The time of the three furlongs, with Salmak still leading, was 0:36½, and he was in the lead when the half-mile pole was passed, in 0:48, a rate of speed that proved killing to the pacemaker. At the end of five furlongs, which was run in 1:01, Suisun had caught Salmak and from there to the finish there was a good fight between them. But the fast pace had taken so much out of Salmak that he was dying fast, and so Suisun won the race by a half length, in 1:14⅘, which time has been beaten but once at the track this season.

Winged Foot was a poor third, three lengths in the rear of Salmak, and showed none of her old fire and speed. In fact, she looked trained much finer than McCafferty's horses usually are, and as if she was not in as good condition by many pounds as she was for her hard campaign in the Spring. Either Winged Foot has gone back badly or else Cleophus and Suisun, who have both beaten her easily, are better than the very ordinary lot of two-year-old horses we have here in the East this year. Future racing will have to be depended on to determine which is the fact, as a solution which no one seems able to solve nowadays.

The victory was a popular one and was greeted with applause, something sharply in contrast with the applause that used to be "Mike" Dwyer's portion when his horses were beaten at Jerome Park but a couple of seasons ago. People will favor an under dog in a fight.

The other races were a "doggy" lot, taken as a whole, and it seemed very appropriate to have James Watson in the stand as a Steward while they were being run, as his force has always been in judging of dogs.

Perhaps the least mad of the lot was the handicap at a mile, in which Tarai tried to steal the race with Aurelian, by opening up a big gap on the back stretch. But Doggett got Septour, the hottest favorite of the afternoon, to going in time to nip the scheme in the bud. He caught Aurelian just at the head of the stretch, and by a bit of hard riding got the lead and won the race by a half length.

Volley won the fifth race in a romp, though he was stressed up at the end that the only finished a length in front of Defender, who just managed to get the second money from Chignut.

Irksome in the first race and Midias in the last managed to crawl out of the ranks of maidens by defeating a sorry lots they can afford to. It is doubtful if the whole batch that ran in both races, and there were twenty-six of them, were worth the value of the purses given for them to struggle for, aggregating $1,000.

Brighton, a strong second choice for the second race, won the other event, beating the rank outsider, Dee, by a head, with Second Chief, another outsider, third, and close up. The favorite was unsuccessful, who has been heavily backed every time she has started and has managed to be beaten with astounding regularity. She flattered her backers for a half mile and then shut up and was seventh at the finish.

THE SUMMARIES:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. For maiden three-year-olds or upward; purse $500. Time—1:16⅘.

1—Irksome, 97, (Kelly,) 3 to 1, 4 years, by Iroquois—Hilda, 101 pounds. 4 to 1 and even money.....(Gardner)

2—Bergen, Carpenter Stable's b. g., 3, 102, 16 to 5 and even money.....(Harris)

3—Scougan, Elcie Stable's ch. s., 3, 94, 8 to 1.....(Gadsby)

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Little Mike, 3, 98, 10 to 1, (Simonds,) Sultan 2d, 3, 98, 20 to 1, (Sowders,) Merrymaker, 3, 105, 30 to 1, (Murphy,) Senator Murphy, 3, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) Fernseed, 5, 105, 6 to 1, (Bergen,) Columbia B., 5, 92, 20 to 1, (Powers,) Contrition, 4, 113, 10 to 1, (Tarai,) Celestina, 3, 82, 5 to 1, (Hirsch,) Sir Ardilaun, 3, 105, 30 to 1, (Shedy,) Lo I Mexan, 4, 121, 30 to 1, (Harrison,) and Muriel II., 3, 104, 15 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds that have run and have not won at the meeting; purse $500. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Brighton, b. c., Lakeland's ch. g., by Forester—Lakeland, 105 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Harris)

2—Dee, R. M. Murray & Co.'s b. g., 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

3—Second Chance, B. Bradley's ch. g., 25 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Jew Gaw, 105, 40 to 1, (Gardiner,) Salaire, 102, 5 to 1, (Clayton,) Florian, 102, 10 to 1, (Keeler,) Successful, 109, 4 to 5, (Doggett,) Don Elias, 104, 25 to 1, (Bergen,) Diana's Daughter, 115, 15 to 1, (Tarai,) and Mauritius, 103, 25 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Purse $500. Time—1:42⅖.

1—Septour, R. Boyle's b. c., 3 years, by Oxlip—Stephenetta, 106 pounds, 1 to 6.....(Doggett)

2—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 5, 119, 6 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Tarai)

3—Royal Ruler, J. McBride's ch. c., 3, 106, 15 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by a half length; thirty lengths between second and third.

Sir Linden, 5, 119, 50 to 1, (Healy,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Rising Generation Stakes of $1,500; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Time—1:14⅘.

1—Salmak, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., by Strathmore—Beatrice, 115 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Sims)

2—Suisun, S. Trowbridge's br. c., 107, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

3—Winged Foot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 115, 2 to 5.....(McCafferty)

Won by a half length, three lengths between second and third.

Horoscope, 115, 8 to 1, (Clayton,) and Haphazard, 115, 4 to 1, (Tarai,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap; for three-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:49⅘.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince—Versabella, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clayton)

2—Defender, F. C. Burridge's ch. c., 100, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Garrigan)

3—Chignon, R. Bradley's b. g., 95, 9 to 5.....(Powers)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Telegram, 90, 10 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, for maiden three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500. Time—1:15⅖.

1—Midias, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3 years, by Midlothian—Misfortune, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)

2—Dame Quickly, W. L. Burch's br. f., 3, 94, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)

3—Mormon, T. L. Doswell's ch. g., 3, 98, 4 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Medica, 3, 82, 5 to 1, (Hirsch,) Brilliancy, 3, 104, 7 to 1, (Hill,) Rock Ledge, 3, 100, 10 to 1, (Keefe,) Captain Russell, 3, 86, 15 to 1, (Slack,) Tanis, 3, 118, 30 to 1, (Clark,) Whipcord, 3, 97, 30 to 1, (Harrison,) Carthusian, 3, 97, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) Brahm, 3, 94, 15 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Violenta, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Dalgreti, 120 pounds; Mirage II., 120; Sir Linden, 120; Troopenny, 115; Kallirhoe, 113; Tom Cromwell, 107; Pomoka, 104; Florena Hubbard, 102; Royal Princess, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Our Johnny, 110 pounds; Absentee, 110; McCall, 110; Passover, 100; Valorous, 107; Woodbird, 107; Oilfred, 107; Simmonian, 107; Fleur-de-luce, 107; L. B., 107, and Treanon, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Tempestuous, 110 pounds; Doomful, 110; Taranto, 110; St. Roque, 110; Brave Lad, 110; Sir Moltke, 110; King Bee, 107; Ironite Eloise, 107; Ballyhoe, 107, and Cockernony, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Handicap. Gotham, 140 pounds; Ferrier, 130; Hanwell, 123; Manchester, 120; Domingo, 118; Sirocco, 115; Kennebunk, 113; Hazlet, 113; Will Elliott, 110; Emotional, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Rotterdam, 110 pounds; Bird of Freedom, 109; Russier, 108; Kaiser Ludwig, 106; Tempestuous, 105; Nana H., 105; Contractor, 104; Nina Louise, 104; Fen Ronald, 103; Clymena, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Kennel, 115 pounds; Sir Francis, 108; Ajax, 108; Tom Cromwell, 106; Captain T., 104; Cromwell, 104; Clarus, 101; Premier, 91.

NEARING THE RECORD TIME.

Robert J. Paces a Heat in 2:02 3-4 at Columbus Track.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 6.—The free-for-all pace, for which Robert J., Frank Agan, and Rubenstein were entered, drew an immense crowd to the Columbus Driving Park this afternoon. The weather and track were such as to lead to the expectation that some record-breaking would be seen. On the whole, the result was all that could be wished. In all eleven heats were shown, and the average speed for them all was 2:07 21-44. Never before were eleven heats paced and trotted successively in such fast time.

The pacing record was broken in another feature during the afternoon. Robert J. paced the fourth and deciding heat of the free-for-all pace in 2:02¾, which is the fastest fourth heat ever paced. The quarters of this heat were made as follows: 0:30½, 1:01¼, 1:31, 2:02¾. The last half of the third heat of this race was paced by Robert J. in 1:00½—or at a 2:01 gait.

In the first heat of the 2:16 pace, Buford caught his feet in his bobbles as he was going for the start and fell backward. The sulky was smashed and his driver, Hanson, narrowly escaped injury. The race was held while the horse was sent to the stable for examination and a new sulky. Horse and driver returned and entered the heat, coming in a close second.

The following are the summaries:

2:24 Class.—Pacing, postponed from yesterday; purse $1,500.

Planet, b. h., by Bonnie McGregor. (Starr)	4	1	1
Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust. (Briscoe)	1	3	4
Silver Chimes, b. g., by Alma Chimes. (Phillips)	3	2	2
Nuthreaker, Jr., g. h., (McCarthy)	5	4	5
Jack, b. g., (Galloway)	2	5	6
Red Oak, b. g., (Benedict)	6	6	3

Time—2:10¼; 2:14½; 2:14; 2:09¾.

Free-for-all Pace; purse $2,000.

Robert J., (Starr)	3	1	1
Frank Agan, (McCarthy)	1	2	2
Rubenstein, (Laird)	2	3	3

Time—2:03½; 2:04½; 2:04½; 2:02¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Franklin, b. h., by Gold Leaf, (French)	1	1	1
Satin Slippers, blk. m., by Delancy, (McKay)	5	3	2
Rifle, blk. g., (McCarthy)	10	2	6
Amelia, br. m., (Dickerson)	2	10	8
Bryson, b. h., (Collins)	8	8	3
Clara G, br. m., (Bowerman)	11	6	4
Audon, blk. h., (McDonald)	4	9	7
Black Storm, blk. m. (Liter)	6	8	9
Cut Glass, b. m., (Stone)	9	7	10
Col. Dickey b. g., (Hills)	8	4	10
King Albert, br. h., (Tyson)	7	dr	
Charlie R., b. g., (Jones)	dis		

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:11¾.

2:16 Class, Pacing. Purse $1,500.

Dan T., br. h., (Seigler)	1	1	1
Frank Bogash, b. g., (Bogash)	6	2	2
Buford, b. g., by Wilkes Wood, (Hanson)	2	12	11
Bully Boy, c. h., by Werther, (Lissy)	5	3	3
Charlie D., b. h., (McMakin)	11	4	8
Ally, g. g., (Hall)	4	8	10
Myrtle G., b. m., (Quintin)	13	10	4
Bessie B., b. m., (Nethaway)	7	5	9
Castleton, b. h., (Ruffin)	12	9	5
Redinda, b. m., (Bocock)	8	6	7
Red Fox, br. m., (Starr)	16	14	14
Madge Quick, blk. m. (Campbell)	3	11	8
Cliffmont, ch. h., (Stewart)	10	13	12
Cahentie, b. g., (Hendrick)	15	16	13
Mary S., b. m., (Caird)	14	dis	
Harry Trotsey, b. h., (Ruffin)	9	7	15
King Lud, s. g., (Fuller)	17	15	16

Time—2:08½; 2:07¾; 2:08¾.

BALTIMORE AGAIN WINS.

Gleason Made Errors and the New-Yorks Failed to Make Hits Count.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 9; New-York, 6.
Brooklyn, 11; Philadelphia, 10.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	59	27	.686
Cincinnati	58	29	.833
Cleveland	57	21	.648
Chicago	54	40	.574
Boston	48	39	.552
Pittsburg	49	40	.551
Brooklyn	44	39	.498
Philadelphia	39	49	.443
New-York	36	52	.400
Washington	34	51	.400
St. Louis	28	61	.315
Louisville	22	64	.247

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The New-York batting order was changed to-day, and Davis covered short field in place of Connaughton. The changes were ineffective, however, and the New-Yorks lost to the home team by the score of 9 to 6. The fielding of both teams was off color, and only 3 of the 15 runs were earned. Gleason was particularly bad.

Reitz's singles in the fourth and fifth innings, along with Gleason's errors, sent in 6 runs. Keeler's double, Jennings's single, and Gleason's error added 2 in the seventh inning, and Clarke scored in the eighth inning off his three-bagger and an outside fly. Two singles, Hoffer's wild pitch, his error, and two outs gave New-York their fifth run. Two singles and an error scored Joyce in the sixth inning, and three others came home in the eighth inning on an error, base on balls, and two singles.

The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	H	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Keeler, rf.	3	3	3	0	0	Hoffer, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Jennings, ss.	3	1	1	5	0	Tiernan, rf.	2	1	4	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	0	7	1	1	Joyce, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0
Reitz, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	3	2	0	4
Brodie, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	Davis, ss.	0	0	1	5	0
Donlin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Ulrich, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Clarke, c.	1	1	3	0	1	Wilson, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Sullivan, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Total	9	8	27	10	4	Total	6	10	24	9	4

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 2 1 —9
New-York ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 0—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 1; off Sullivan, 2. Struck out—By Hoffer, 3; by Sullivan, 3. Three-base hit—Clarke. Two-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Hit by pitcher—By Sullivan, 1. Wild pitches—Hoffer, 1; Sullivan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BROOKLYNS' FINE RALLY.

Were Far Behind the Philadelphias, but in the Fifth Inning Began to Bat.

It took the Brooklyns four innings at Eastern Park yesterday to solve the problem of curves as propounded by young Mr. Taylor, the star pitcher of the Philadelphia Baseball Club. Up to that period the prospects were very bright that the Brooklyns would fall in the examination. But that is where the "rooters" miscalculated.

With the score 10 to 0 against them, the home players tightened their belts in the fifth inning and started in to win out. This was not the arduous task that it promised to be, since the Brooklyns got men over the plate in every succeeding inning, the winning tally being scored when two were out.

Harper saved the day for the home team. He went into the box after the fourth inning, when Abbey and Daub had been tried and found wanting. He pitched steady ball, and the players at his back supported him in fine style. During the latter part of the game the Quakers were rather liberal with errors, a fact which partially accounts for the Brooklyns' victory. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Cooley, lf.	2	3	2	0	0		Griffin, cf.	2	1	5	0	0	
Hulen, ss.	2	1	3	0	3		Shindle, 3b.	2	2	1	4	0	
Merten, cf.	0	2	1	0	0		Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Delehanty, 1b.	1	2	15	0	0		Corcoran, ss.	1	0	1	5	0	
Thomson, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		Anderson, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	
Hallman, 2b.	1	3	0	4	0		Lach'nce 1b.	1	3	10	1	1	
Clements, c.	0	1	2	0	0		Shoch, 2b.	1	2	2	1	0	
Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	1	3		Grim, c.	0	1	5	2	0	
Taylor, p.	1	1	0	3	0		Abbey, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
							Daub, p.	0	1	1	0	0	
Total.	10	16	*26	17	7		Harper, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
							Total.	11	13	*27	14	1	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Philadelphia ..... 4 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0—10
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 2 2 3 2 2—11

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Three-base hits—Shindle. (2.) Anderson. Two-base hit—Delehanty. Stolen base—Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Cooley, Mertes. Struck out—By Abbey, 1; by Daub, 1; by Harper, 2; by Taylor, 1. First base on balls—Off Abbey, 1; off Daub, 1; off Harper, 1; off Taylor, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 9. Hit by pitcher—Griffin. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Boston, 6; Washington, 4. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; McJames and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	4	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	.	.	.	.	—3

Base hits—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Terry and Kittridge; Lynchue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. McFarland. The game was called on account of darkness and rain.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	.	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Athletics, 16; Wilmington, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 6.—The Athletics had a walk-over this afternoon, the home team playing an all-around poor game. Wilmington changed pitchers in the fourth inning, but the visitors kept on pounding and running. Score:

Wilmington	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	—4	
Athletics	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	5	0	—16

Hits—Wilmington, 9; Athletics, 19. Errors—Wilmington, 7; Athletics, 3. Batteries—McCafferty, Savage, and Touhey; Smith and Milligan. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Lancaster, 12; Paterson, 8.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 6.—Lancaster defeated Paterson to-day by hitting the ball hard. West pitched a steady game for Lancaster, notwithstanding the unsteady support given him. Score:

Lancaster	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	—12
Paterson	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	—8

Base hits—Lancaster, 15; Paterson, 11. Errors—Lancaster, 5; Paterson, 3. Batteries—West and Roth, McMackin, Gray, and Kallackey. Umpire—Mr. Troy.

Newark, 10; Hartford, 2.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—Newark out-batted Hartford to-day and won the game easily. Burns made two doubles and J. Rothfuss a triple. The Newarks made three double plays. The score:

Newark	0	1	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	—10
Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Hits—Newark, 13; Hartford, 6. Errors—Newark, 3; Hartford, 3. Batteries—Setley and A. Rothfuss; Vickery and Smith.

NEEL BEATS LARNED.

A Surprise at the Norwood Invitation Tournament.

WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 6.—The invitation tennis tournament of the Norwood Field Club was continued to-day before a large crowd. During the morning "Bob" Wrenn, the ex-champion, maintained his reputation by taking a well-earned victory from E. P. Fischer, the clever New-York player, following it up later in the day by scoring his match against Talmage of Brooklyn in straight sets. Stevens was obliged to default to George Wrenn on account of business arrangements which prevented his appearance in time to take part in the contest.

In the afternoon quite a surprise was served up in the defeat of Larned by Neel, the Western tennis champion. Neel rolled altogether on his volleying, which was exceedingly strong and fast. When he got to the net it was always for effective work. Larned managed to pass him a number of times, but as a general thing the long-armed Westerner held his ground well. Larned was hardly up to his form. His exhibition was especially disappointing after his experience on the tennis courts abroad. He made the mistake to-day of attempting to change his game apparently in the hope of worrying Neel. The trick failed, however, for Larned lost more by the operation than Neel.

Fischer wound up the day's events by winning the deciding set of the match with George Wrenn, which had been postponed from last Monday, when darkness put an end to the struggle at two sets all. Fischer played safely all through. He showed none of the wildness which he displayed on Monday, and was unusually skillful in picking out the side lines. The day's score was:

R. D. Wrenn, Chicago, beat E. P. Fischer, New-York, 6—4, 6—2. 6—4. G. L. Wrenn, Chicago, beat Richard Stevens, Hoboken, by default; Carr B. Neel, Chicago, beat W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; E. P. Fischer, New-York, beat J. F. Talmage, Jr., Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

The standing of the players:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
R. Wrenn	5	—	—
W. A. Larned	4	1	1
C. B. Neel	3	1	2
G. L. Wrenn	2	3	1
E. P. Fischer	2	3	1
R. Stevens	1	4	1
J. F. Talmage, Jr.	—	5	—

PILLSBURY AGAIN WINS.

Won a Centre Gambit from Winawer at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, Aug. 6.—Late last night Charousek beat Albrodt after over 90 moves in a game left unfinished in the fifteenth round of the international chess tournament now in progress in this city. To-day the players met in the sixteenth round, the pairing being as follows: Tschigorin versus Tarrasch, Charousek versus Janowski, Blackburne versus Walbrodt, Teichmann versus Forges, Showalter versus Albin, Winawer versus Pillsbury, Schallopp versus Schiffers, Maroczy versus Lasker, Marco versus Schlechter.

The results were as follows: Tarrasch beat Tschigorin in a Giuoco Piano, after 50 moves. Charousek beat Janowski in a King's Gambit declined, after 70 moves. Blackburne beat Walbrodt in a four knights' game, after 45 moves. Forges beat Teichmann in a two knights' defense, after 50 moves. Showalter and Albin drew a French defense, after 20 moves.

Pillsbury beat Winawer in a Centre Gambit, after 45 moves. Schiffers beat Schallopp in a Sicilian defense, after 40 moves. Haroczy and Lasker drew a Giuoco Piano, after 20 moves. The game between Marco and Schlechter, a French defense, was adjourned. Steinitz had a bye. Maroczy and Marco drew a Giuoco Piano from the fourteenth round, after 38 moves.

Following are the scores of all the contestants up to date:

Players	W.	L.	Players	W.	L.
Albin	6½	8½	Schiffers	8½	6½
Blackburne	7	8	*Schiechter	9	6
Charousek	7½	7½	Showalter	5	11
Janowski	9	6	Steinitz	9	6
Lasker	11½	3½	Tarrasch	10	5
Marco	6½	7½	Tetchmann	2	13
Maroczy	10	5	Tschigorin	8½	6½
Pillsbury	10	5	Walbrodt	9½	6½
Porges	4½	10½	Winawer	4	11
Schallopp	10	5			

*Adjourned game in hand.

Canadian Oarsmen Race.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The weather to-day was not very favorable for the opening day of the Canadian Amateur Association Oarsmen's regatta. Rain fell nearly all the forenoon. About noon it cleared up, but the heat was intense. When the first race was called, about 3 o'clock, the water was fairly smooth. After the junior and senior singles, and junior doubles had been rowed, and came up, and the second heat of the senior singles and intermediate singles final were postponed until 6:30. When that time arrived, the wind was still too high, and another postponement was made until to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The course is a mile and a half straight away. The result of the races rowed to-day follows:

Junior Singles.—W. Bright, Argonauts, Toronto, won; S. Greenwood.

H. W. A. Dixon, Argonauts, third. Time—

Junior Doubles.—F. Hogarth and L. Kennedy, Dons, won; R. W. Hoskin and O. Heron, Argonauts, second. Time—11:41.

Senior Singles.—First Heat—J. O'Connor, Dons, won; E. Marsh, Vespers, Philadelphia, second; F. H. Thompson, Argonauts, third. Time—13:10.

Zimmermann's Good Start.

A private cable dispatch announces that the rifle shooting contest between "Gus" Zimmermann, the "Schuetzen King," of this city and Capt. L. Angehrn of the Swiss Guards began yesterday at Frieburg, Switzerland. "Gus" went to Europe especially to meet Angehrn, who is regarded as the best shot in Switzerland. Efforts have been made since 1891 to get up a match between them. They are to shoot three days, 100 shots each day. The distance is at 1,000 feet, and the shooting is offhand.

The conditions are that the man making the most points in the 300 shots wins the match, which is for a valuable trophy. In yesterday's shoot Zimmermann defeated Capt. Angehrn by 80 points.

Canadian Artillerymen Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the artillery competition at Shoeburyness to-day, a selected squad of British artillerymen defeated the Canadian team in the contest for the Governor General of Canada's trophy. The victory was won by a narrow margin.

Meeting of the Ladies' Golf Club.

The Ladies' Golf Club of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., held its first afternoon tea for the season at the golf links on Tuesday. Mrs. O. Adams, Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, and Mrs. Randolph Hurry poured tea.

The Rev. Dr. Aston at Sing Sing.

SING SING N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Aston of Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, who has been reported absent and missing from his home, is at the camp meeting and preached there this evening, according to the programme. He ridiculed the stories of his disappearance. His family knew he was coming here.

FULL LINE SPECTACLES, RACING GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, ETC., GREGG, 104 FULTON ST.

NEWPORT YACHTING FETE

NEW-YORK SQUADRON ILLUMINATED AND A PARADE ON THE WATER.

On Shore Houses Were Decorated and a Fairyland Picture Was Produced—Search Lights Flashed from the Torpedo Stations and Colored Fires Burned—Never Such a Welcome Given to Visiting Yachtsmen—Guests on the Boats.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug 6.—The harbor to-night presented a Venetian scene of rare beauty. The much-talked-of fête in honor of the New-York Yacht Club took place, and was enjoyed by the visiting yachtsmen and thousands of others who came from Boston, Providence, Fall River, and Eastern towns. It has been a gala day here from sunrise, and excursionists thronged here on every train and boat.

At noon the yachts dressed ship and made the harbor look pretty, but it was after dark that the grandest scene was witnessed. Every house and wharf on the shore had been prepared for illumination, and every boat in the harbor, and there must be 200 of them, had either electric lights or Japanese lanterns. At a signal gun fired from the fort at 8 o'clock, all these were lighted, and the picture was like fairyland. Thousands and thousands of lights flashed out, then fireworks were let off. Rockets shot up in the air. Roman candles danced fantastically over the yachts, and colored fire and signals made the scene a gorgeous one.

From the land the scene was one that will be remembered by all who saw it, and from the water the town looked gorgeous. All the cottages around Brenton's Cove were decorated with lanterns. Fairy lamps were placed about the grounds, the sombre old fort looked gay with vari-colored lights, searchlights flashed out from the torpedo station, and colored fires were burned on Lime Rock and other prominent points.

At 8:30 o'clock a searchlight was thrown on the flag fluttering over Fort Adams and held there for a moment. The effect was very weird, and out of the dark Old Glory could be distinctly seen fluttering in the light breeze then blowing. Then, at a signal, the marine parade started. There were tugboats and steamers, launches, rowboats, floats, and catboats, and all were brilliantly illuminated with lanterns and colored fires. This parade made a circuit of the harbor, and it took more than an hour and a half for them to get around.

One of the most attractive features of the parade was the show made by the French war ship Dubourdieu. Her big launch had been made to represent a swan composed of lights, and she towed a boat gaily illuminated, in which was the warship band. The swan was perfect and glided through the water like a thing of life. The boats from the naval station, too, made a rare picture. Each one burned a very brilliant red light, and it was so arranged that none of the boats could be seen, and the effect was very odd. The illumination lasted until 10:30, and then at a signal the lights were put out.

The illumination ashore to-night was, if anything, more brilliant than that in the harbor. Principal thoroughfares were thronged with people, who walked in the middle of the street in wide platoons. Trains came in early in the evening, bringing 20,000 people, and 5,000 had come in during the day. Very few of these went out on the water, and so the streets and wharves overlooking the harbor were crowded. Thames Street, the principal and yet narrowest thoroughfare in Newport, was filled with a struggling mass of humanity, elbowing and pushing their way along. Overhead it was like some fairy picture, with its thousands of strings of Chinese lanterns shedding their glimmer down upon the concourse and its myriads of electric light lamps in all colors ingeniously arranged in various designs and groupings. Then there were many gas designs, and almost everywhere the words, "Welcome, New-York Yacht Club," burned brightly. Bunting was artistically draped from many of the buildings. Yachting flags were the favorites, and now and then those of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the New-York Yacht Club were observed entwined.

Some of the decorations, put up as a last resort, when electricity and lanterns had given out, were most novel and attractive. Not an advertisement was to be seen, merchants having shunned the opportunity and given up all to the purpose of the night, a display in honor of yachtsmen.

It was a royal welcome to the yachtsmen in whose honor Newport was in a blaze of glory. There were, altogether, four band concerts on shore to-night. The musicians began their programmes at 10:30 o'clock, and concluded them at midnight. At that hour a cannon boomed out from Fort Adams, and the great fête was at an end. Then the trains were started out of Newport, and thousands of tired men, women, and children were on their long journey home.

Among the guests on the yachts are:

Narada, Henry Walters, Owner—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Miss Mabel Greene, Miss May Lily Keenan, and Warren Delano, Jr.

Reverie, F. G. Bour

PLAYED GOOD CRICKET

HAVERFORD'S TEAM MAKES A GOOD RECORD IN ENGLAND.

The Americans Played a Creditable Game Against the English Public Schools and Universities—Lester's Fine All-Around Work During the Trip—Made Three Centuries During the Tour—Bowling the Only Weak Spot in the Eleven.

The excellent display of the Haverford College team of cricketers against the public schools of England has been a source of gratification to all lovers of cricket in this country. A fitting conclusion to the Old was the victory obtained over Cambridge University Saturday last, when the Haverfordians were enabled to square matters, so far as games won and lost go, with J. A. Lester, the Captain of the team, was able to still further increase his phenomenal average by scoring his third century of the tour.

The weak spot in the team was the bowling. D. E. Adams proved far and away the best man with the ball on the team, J. A. Lester was also very good at times, and C. R. Hinchman proved effective more than once, but these were the only three men who could be depended upon, and the absence of W. K. Olson was often regretted. A. E. Griffin's fast bowling failed completely, and C. H. Howson was also very wild and unsuccessful, although several other men were given a trial more than once no one was able to fill the gap.

Opening the tour at Shrewsbury School, the Haverfordians had by far the best of a drawn match with the Salopians. Although the wicket was perfect, Haverford played a very slow game, occupying three and one-half hours in compiling 181 runs for four wickets, when the inning was declared closed. Shrewsbury, of course, played for a draw, and their play was painfully slow, their total of 72 for five wickets being made in an hour and a half. In this game Lester laid the foundation for his batting average by playing an innings of 58.

At Cheltenham the young Americans had to taste the bitterness of their first defeat, but there was some satisfaction in knowing that of the young recruits for Sandhurst and Woolwich have this year one of the strongest, if not absolutely the strongest, public school teams in England. Lester again batted well in this match, making two scores in each inning.

The match at Winchester was drawn, Colin Scatter-good, who had been a trifle off form in the Cheltenham match, made up for it in Winchester's first inning. He caught three men and stumped another, and with good work by the rest of the side the powerful batting of the Wykehamists wilted but 183 runs. Haverford went the fourteen less, and when Winchester declared in their second inning for 170 for four wickets, Haverford replied with 63 for three when play came to an end. Regulation English weather of the worst sort was experienced in this match, a fine "Scotch mist" falling almost continually.

The Fourth of July was spent at Rugby, where Haverford met Rugby to a most severe leather-hunting expedition. Lester scored 58, not out, without a chance, and J. H. Scattergood joined him in a partnership which yielded 126 runs, the stumper playing a good innings for 46, not out. The game ended in a draw, for against Haverford's 260 for five wickets declared Rugby had eight men out.

Hadleybury had also plenty of leather chasing and this game was noted for the fine score for the first wicket, made by A. P. Griffin and D. E. Adams, who put on 213 in partnership. Adams played a grand innings of 123, without giving a chance, and the treaty Rugby man must wake up for the first time, made a splendid compilation of 83. The innings was closed with three wickets down for 276, to which Hadleybury replied with 176 for the loss of eight, and the match was drawn.

The fourth consecutive drawn game was played at Marlborough, where the two days' play allowed only one completed inning. For eight hours Adams and Lester made a splendid stand for the second wicket, the scores being 78 and 91, respectively, and Haverford had the best of the argument on the first innings by 273 to 230.

The metropolis was the scene of the next engagement, and the gentlemen of the Metropolitan Cricket Club found out, to their cost, that they had not treated the Haverfordians lightly. Having been disposed of for 168, the Marylebone team got an afternoon's outing, during which Haverford ran up a score of 378. J. A. Lester kept up his phenomenally consistent scoring with an innings of 105, while only three men of the eleven failed to reach double figures. It was the first victory of the tour on the lines usually chalked over in favor of the Americans.

"Alec Five days" signalizing in London, Uppingham School proved to the Haverfordians that their rest had not been beneficial, and a defeat by 216 runs was not at all appreciated after the victory at Lord's. The Haverfordians were kept in the field while Uppingham made 287 for six wickets. When Haverford went in to play out time, Uppingham put on a bob bowler, and he secured seven wickets, most of them from catches at square leg, and Haverford was all out for 131. Lester showed his patience in this match by remaining at the wickets for nearly two hours and a half for 53 runs.

A victory over Repton by an innings and 27 runs was refreshing after the defeat at Uppingham. The wicket here was poor, the weather cold and dismal, and it would have been a cheerless match only for Haverford's decisive victory. The game was notable for another fine innings of 84 by J. A. Lester and very effective bowling by D. H. Adams, who captured twelve wickets in the match.

The one great slump came in the next match, when Harrow, with the loss of only five wickets, won by an innings and 126 runs. It was one of those occasions when there is no way of accounting for the poor showing. Adams was tried and bowled but little, and Scattergood had an off day and several catches were missed at the wicket, but perhaps the less said about the game the better for Haverford.

After such a disastrous defeat at Harrow, Charterhouse expected an easy victory over the Americans. Hinchman and Adams bowled in fine form, and the Carthusians were all disposed of for 82. Haverford then batted consistently and well for 174, and the third victory was obtained by a margin of 92 runs.

Eton was encountered next day, and here the dream match relieved Haverford from another defeat. D. E. Adams and J. A. Lester made another splendid stand for the second wicket, but the rest of the men made but 78 runs among the nine, and although Adams and Lester made 112, the innings closed for 192. Eton had 118 for two wickets when time was called.

Continuous play and tedious railway traveling were now telling on the team, and when the Rosa was lost after a long outing it was expected. The bowlers were hard and the fielders fagged out, and the punishment meted out by Steinthal and Pilkington, the powerful Cliftonian batsmen, was almost cruel. After a good night's rest, Haverford was enabled to keep possession of the wicket till of the second day for a total of 145. Lester, Adams, Scattergood, and Howson all sharing in the time-consuming honors.

The game at Malvern should have been won. Haverford had a decided lead on the opening day, which was reduced considerably when the last four wickets failed to realize a run. There was another slump in the batting in the second inning, for while Lester, Adams, and "Extras" made 76, the remaining batsmen put on but 14 runs between them. The game had a very exciting finish, Malvern eventually winning by 37 runs.

A two-days' game with an eleven of Cambridge University brought the tour to a conclusion. The Cambridge team did not boast any bright particular stars, but was comprised mainly of seniors who had just missed their blue. Adams proved his title to being considered the best bowler of the team, while Lester left no doubt in the minds of the opposing bowlers that he is a batsman to be feared by the best of cricketers, and his 130 just beat his previous highest score against Rugby.

The individual work of the team has already been reviewed. Neither Mifflin nor Howson played in anything like their best form. H. S. Scattergood's batting was an agreeable surprise, and Coca should, it would appear, have been played oftener. Wood failed completely in the last six games, after batting splendidly and doing grand work in the field against Winchester, and A. G. Scattergood made a peculiar record for himself by a series of ten "ducks' eggs."

The following is the complete record of the team, and the batting averages in all matches:

RECORD OF GAMES PLAYED.

June 27.—At Shrewsbury, with Shrewsbury School; drawn; score, Haverford, 181, (declared for 4 wickets;) Shrewsbury School, 72 for 5 wickets.

June 29-30.—At Cheltenham, with Cheltenham College; lost by 8 wickets; score, Haverford, 194 and 156; Cheltenham, 230 and 85 for 4 wickets.

July 1-2.—At Winchester, with Winchester College; drawn; score, Winchester, 183 and 170, (declared for 7 wickets;) Haverford, 119 and 63 for 3 wickets.

July 4.—At Rugby, with Rugby School; drawn; score, Haverford, 260, (declared for 5 wickets;) Rugby, 147 for 8 wickets.

July 6.—At Hertford, with Hadleybury College; drawn; score, Haverford, 276, (declared for 3 wickets;) Hadleybury, 137 for 3 wickets.

July 7-8.—At Marlborough, with Marlborough College; drawn; score, Haverford, 273; Marlborough 230.

July 9.—At Lord's, London, with Marylebone C. C.; won by 204 runs; score, Marylebone C. C., 160, Haverford, 373.

July 15.—At Uppingham, with Uppingham School; lost by 216 runs; score, Uppingham, 347, (declared for 6 wickets;) Haverford, 131.

July 16-17.—At Repton, with Repton School; Haverford won by an inning and 27 runs; score, Repton, 225 and 151; Haverford, 281.

July 18.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, with Harrow School; lost by an inning and 126 runs; score, Haverford, 81 and 53; Harrow, 260, (declared for 4 wickets.)

July 22.—At Gobaining, with Charterhouse School; won by 92 runs; score, Charterhouse, 82 and 183; Haverford, 174.

July 22.—At Eton, with Eton College; drawn; score, Haverford, 152; Eton, 118 for 2 wickets.

July 24-25.—At Bristol, with Clifton College; drawn; score, Clifton, 400 for 2 wickets; Haverford, 145.

July 27-28.—At Great Malvern, with Malvern College; lost by 37 runs; score, Malvern, 190 and 206; Haverford, 183 and 90.

July 30 and Aug. 1.—At Cambridge, with Cambridge Long Vacation Club; won by an inning and 28 runs; score, Cambridge, 202 and 360; Haverford, 534.

Total games played, 15; won, 4; lost, 4; drawn, 7.

Runs scored by Haverford for the loss of 360 wickets, 3,136; average, 20.35 per wicket.

Runs scored by opponents for the loss of 146 wickets, 3,486; average, 23.73 per wicket.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inns.	Runs.	Aver.
J. A. Lester	19	4	130	1,158	70.00
D. H. Adams	11	0	123	552	50.05
H. Scattergood	10	2	58	312	22.28
A. C. Coca	7	5	*18	57	34.25
A. E. Mifflin	17	0	86	267	15.94
C. R. Hinchman	18	2	46	198	12.37
C. H. Howson	19	0	42	229	12.05
P. Wilson	17	2	32	174	9.19
S. Rhoads	2	0	9	9	9.00
H. H. Lowry	12	1	33	59	5.35
H. Wood	9	1	*5	5	5.00
A. M. Collins	9	0	12	54	4.09
A. C. Thomas	7	0	12	21	3.00
A. G. Scattergood	12	0	19	39	2.71

*Not out.

LIVERPOOL, England, Aug. 6.—The steamer Belgenland of the American line, which left here to-day for Philadelphia, had on board D. E. Adams, A. F. Coca, T. Wistar, and C. G. Tatnall of the Haverford College team of cricketers.

The remaining members of the team, including Dr. W. P. Mustard, H. H. Lowry, and S. Rhoads, will remain to accept some of the many invitations which have been extended, and several will take a short tour on the Continent. J. A. Lester has gone to Ackworth, in Yorkshire, to visit his relatives there, and will not return to Philadelphia until September. The opinion prevails here that he should certainly be included on the team which will represent the Gentlemen of Philadelphia against the Australians in the Autumn, and his batting has been considered better than any other American ever seen here.

AN AMERICAN SHIP LOST.

Falkland Islanders Unable to Rescue Crew—name Not Learned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Falkland Islands, off the east coast of Patagonia, were in May the scene of a marine disaster involving the loss of nearly twenty American lives, which still remains wrapt in mystery, as but few details of the disaster have yet been received from the United States Consul at Port Stanley, the capital of the Islands.

Consul Miller reports that on the evening of May 14 news was brought to Port Stanley that a large ship, evidently of American build, had struck on the Billy Rock, and was in danger of breaking up.

The Falkland Islands Company's launch was impressed into service with a volunteer crew, commanded by Patrick McPherson, master of the bark Bankville, of Liverpool, and went to the rescue. The sea, however, was running so heavily that Capt. McPherson found it impossible to get close to the ship, though he got near enough to count fourteen men in the rigging, who hailed him in English, and begged him to rescue them.

The vessel was a large wooden ship of about 1,800 tons' register. Capt. McPherson put back to port for a lifeboat, and returned immediately, but before he reached the ship she had broken up, and quantities of her cargo were floating in all directions.

Capt. McPherson and his rescue party stood by all night in the hopes of picking up survivors, but after sixteen hours of unwearied effort gave up the hope of saving life, and returned to Port Stanley.

The officers of the four British ships, who, with their crews, made up the rescuing party, have filed complaints with the British Government against the inadequacy of the lifesaving and life-saving service at Port Stanley, which is a British harbor of refuge. They state that the wrecked ship was reported off the port the day before the disaster, but the pilot's schooner was unable to go outside on account of the sea, and, though it was comparatively calm next day, he made no effort to go out to ascertain if the vessel was still off the port.

Divers went down late in May into the vessel, but were unable to ascertain its name or hailing port. The only trace of humanity found on board was the body of a young woman about eighteen years of age, dressed in a maroon-colored dressing gown, and with a gold watch chain about her neck, but nothing to furnish a clue to her identity. The body was buried according to the Episcopal service by the Government of Falkland.

Several articles were recovered from the wreck, but the only one giving a possible clue to the identity of the vessel was part of a lawn mower, marked on the outside of the wheels, "Philadelphia Lawn Mower," and on the inside of one wheel, "Philadelphia, Style M, 1895."

The receivers for the condensers, of which the diver reports a number of different sizes were marked, "Manufactured for Holbrook, Morrill & Stetson, San Francisco and Sacramento."

MONEY FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Board of Education Makes a Number of Appropriations.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon to consider a recent opinion of the Corporation Counsel affecting the powers of the Building Committee of the board to expend money for construction and repairs. The Corporation Counsel held that before the Building Committee can expend this money it must have the consent of a majority of the board. The meeting was called for the purpose of obtaining this consent.

Commissioner Holt moved that the Committee on Supplies be directed to sign the pay rolls, including the names of Assistant Superintendents Hunt and Elgas, so that their pay would date from the time of their appointment, July 26 and July 8, respectively. After some debate Commissioner Holt's motion was adopted.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel in relation to the expending of money for the construction of new schoolhouses and repairs of old ones was then read, and the board appropriated $18,948 for alterations and repairs in eight schoolhouses; $12,438 for sanitary improvements in three schools, $750 for heating apparatus in one school, and $1,296 for furniture for one school.

A report from the Finance Committee making an appropriation of $150,000 for a new school at Ninety-first Street and First Avenue was laid over, as there were only fourteen members present. It requires fifteen members of the board to pass appropriations for the construction of new schools.

First Installment of the Lee Rifle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The first issue of the new naval small arm, the Lee magazine rifle, will soon be made. The contract called for the delivery of 500 by the last of this month. Of this number, 300 will be sent to Brooklyn. The arms, as fast as received, will be allotted to vessels, to replace the old rifle now in use.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Parlor Pieces

greatly reduced.

CHEAPER FERRIAGE DEFEATED.

Freeholders of Hudson County Practically Give Up the Fight.

The effort set afoot some time ago by the Freeholders of Hudson County to secure cheaper ferriage on the various lines running from points in Hudson County to New-York was practically abandoned last night. The Freeholders claimed that a law passed by the Legislature in 1797 gave them the right to fix the rates of ferriage upon all ferries within their jurisdiction, and in January last a committee was appointed to secure a conference with the managers of the various ferries with a view to reducing the rates.

This committee reported last night. They said that only two or three companies had paid any attention to the circular sent them, and they merely wrote to ask for an extension of time, which was granted. When the committee attempted to force the conference they sought, they found themselves confronted by an act of the Legislature passed in 1853, fixing the rates of ferriage on all ferries running from Jersey City and Hoboken to New-York. This left the Freeholders without remedy, so far as those two cities are concerned.

In all other respects the law of 1797 is still in force, and the committee recommended the adoption of a resolution fixing a uniform rate of three cents on all ferries to New-York from points outside of the cities named. This resolution was adopted. It only applies, however, to the two ferries run by the West Shore Railroad Company from Weehawken to Forty-second Street and Jay Street, New-York. The fare on these lines is now 5 cents.

The committee further recommended that the Freeholders ask the Legislature to repeal the act of 1853, and restore to them all the powers they formerly possessed under the act of 1797. A committee will be appointed at a later meeting to present the matter to the Legislature in January.

Suffocated in His Burning Mill.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Leach water power flouring mills were burned early this morning. One of the proprietors, Philip J. Shuler, lost his life. The mills were running all night, in charge of Mr. Shuler. About 3 o'clock the Captain of a passing steamer on the Erie Canal saw the fire, and gave an alarm. Several men ran to the burning mills, and found Mr. Shuler lying on the floor of the office unconscious. He had inhaled flame. He died without recovering consciousness. The loss will exceed $50,000; insurance, $8,000.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

45TH ST., 231 WEST.—Cool room; north and south window; convenience; second floor; homelike; American family.

37TH ST., 150 AND 162 EAST.—Several pleasant rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; en suite or single; private baths; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured now, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d sts., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 73, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1896. MIRIAM D. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

EHRMANN, BENJAMIN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Benjamin Ehrmann and Henry Ehrmann, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugo Cohn of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BENJAMIN EHRMANN, (sometimes called Benjamin Ehrman,) late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each one of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of July. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

OLIN, RIVES & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Nassau street, New-York City. au7-law6wF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY HATHAWAY JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law8mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-law6mF

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York. F1-law6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 402, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD H. KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. f21-law6mF

LANE, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. LANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, Room 21, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, CHARLES HARVEY LANE, Executors. THOS. B. ODELL, Atty for Executors, 67 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LAWSON, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. AGNES LAWSON, GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, Executrices, ap17-law6mF

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 333 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of February, 1896. WILLIAM MILNE, Executor. CHRISTIAN ZAERISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York. f28-law6mF

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-law6mF

PEEL, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jane Peel, Arthur Peel, James Peel, Ezekiel Peel, Thomas Peel, and Susanna Peel, send greeting:

Whereas, George McCaw of Mount Vernon, New-York, and Herbert M. Grisdale of the City of New-York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ROBERT PEEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of July. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

GUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Gwillim & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. LOUIS H. GUNTHER, JACOB P. GUNTHER, HENRY C. GUNTHER, Executors. GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors, 150 Nassau St. f28-law6mF

HARPER, JOSEPH W.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Sleeper Harper, Henry Sleeper Harper, William Armitage Harper, Josephine Harper Fiske, Harper Sillliman, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOSEPH W. HARPER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian; if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of July. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

OLIN, RIVES & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Nassau street, New-York City. au7-law6wF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY HATHAWAY JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law8mF

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY IN GOOD PATENTS

Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 381 Patents procured last week; 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and **SARANAC LAKE.**

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK, URIAH WELCH, MGR. WAWBEEK, N. Y.—Trains leave New-York 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat, or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one hour from Station. Arrive 9:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 9:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 9:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE.—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 9:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 9:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. J.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:46 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Columns.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway. GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.

26 miles from New-York, on the GREAT SOUTH BAY. All modern improvements; accommodates 350 guests. The most desirably located, with best table and service of any house on the SOUTH SIDE. Terms reasonable. Boating, bathing, fishing, fine drives. Full orchestra. N. Y. office, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av.

E. H. ROGERS, JR.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.

Select family house at reasonable rates, with first-class table; 25 miles from New-York on GREAT SOUTH BAY. Bathhouses, with 100 rooms, connected with hotel. BEST BATHING, FISHING, AND SHOOTING ON THE SOUTH SIDE. N. Y. OFFICE, FRED. H. SCOFIELD, 1 MADISON AV.

E. H. ROGERS, JR.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island" a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 850, and 1,815 Broadway, New-York; at 323 Fulton St., Eagle Summer House, and Atlantic Dock Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

THE ELMER.

OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER.

WM. B. ELMER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION.

Second and Ocean Avs., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 18th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week.

C. H. PEMBERTON.

Atalanta Hotel, Asbury Park.

On the beach. New passenger elevator. Circulars. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop. & Mangr.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.

Ocean, 1¼ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OCEAN FRONT.

REASONABLE RATES; ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address V. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (Near Sea Bright,) New-Jersey. On the American Plan, at Popular Prices. Hotel fronts on Ocean and Shrewsbury River. Splendid Bathing Beach, Boating, and Fishing. Under the management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. Every attraction of a mountain resort. Liberal management; popular prices; descriptive booklet on application. W. E. COLEMAN.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.,

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & HAGER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCOHASSETT HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences; magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing.

J. DOWLING & SON.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.

Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra. For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq.

CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

This is the Problem in Advertising a Summer Hotel.

Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; willing and obliging; best city references. 319 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young, competent woman; willing and obliging; best reference. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city or country. 527 West 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent person as first-class cook and caterer in every particular; fancy desserts, ices, and creams; best reference. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—Willing to assist with washing and ironing; country; best city reference. E., 366 Times Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker who receives $2 in season

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

UNSATISFACTORY EFFECT OF GRAIN RATE REDUCTIONS.

A Large Movement in Grain, but No Corresponding Increase in Railway Earnings—Lake Tonnage Much Greater than the All-Rail—The Views of President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison System—Condition of His Road.

The cutting of freight rates, especially on grain, by the Western railroads is beginning to affect the values of railway securities, particularly in the New-York and other Eastern stock markets. The Chicago papers print statistics to show that the great reductions in rates have not operated to increase the freight of roads leading out of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard. Lake tonnage has been on the increase ever since the reductions were made. Last week the boats carried 83,450 tons of freight out of Chicago, as compared with an all-rail total of only 46,180 tons.

E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, thus comments on the rate situation in the West: "Rates on grain have been reduced, owing to various causes. I expect, however, that there will be some advances at the meeting in Chicago on next Tuesday. There has been a large grain movement. A large corn crop has been practically made, and there is every reason to believe that a portion of this old crop will move out. The general business for Western roads, excepting some of those in the Northwest, which move wheat and iron ore, has, since Jan. 1, been as dull as at any time in the history of those roads, with the possible exception of the two or three months following the panic of June, 1893. There is now, however, a prospect for a large corn and a good cotton movement.

"Regarding the condition of the Atchison, improvements are going on all the time. We have no time for extensions, but are spending in the neighborhood of $2,000,000 on track improvements. We do not contemplate any reduction of forces on the road."

"TRAIN MAIL."

Superintendent Van Etten of the New-York Central Defines It.

Edgar Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New-York Central, has issued an order relating to the carrying of mail matter other than the United States mail. The sending of private correspondence between individuals, as train mail, is strictly prohibited. No mail matter is to be hereafter received or forwarded as train mail except as follows:

First—All letters pertaining to the business of this company, such as (a) letters between officers and agents of this company; (b) letters from officers and agents of this company to officers and agents of connecting roads; (c) letters from officers and agents of connecting roads to the officers and agents of this company.

Second—Mail matter, other than letters above specified, where such matter pertains strictly to the business of this company, or jointly with other railroad companies. Samples of such mail are time cards, folders, advertising sheets on which dummy tickets are shown, vouchers, waybills, tracers, claims of this company, or any of its connecting roads upon the other, and the joint traffic or accounts to which this company is a party.

This order applies not only to the New-York Central, but to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, the Mohawk and Malone, the New-York and Putnam, and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg.

The Seaboard Air Line Fight.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The conflict between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway Company, which has lain dormant for the last few days, in consequence of the temporary injunction granted by Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court was renewed to-day when the York River Line advanced freight rates from Baltimore to Norfolk, Old Point, Portsmouth, and Richmond to within the range of 10 cents for first class and 4 cents for fifth-class freights. The reduction in the rates is made to meet those now prevailing on the Seaboard Air Line and James River route, which, it is said, has been cutting seriously into the York River Line's freight business.

This cut is the second to be made by this company since the beginning of the rate war between the Southern Railway, of which the York River Line is a connection, and the Seaboard Air Line, to which the Bay Line is allied. The first reduction was on July 21, to meet the 33 1-3 per cent. cut of the Bay Line, which, however, responded with a greater cut. It is to meet the last reduction that the new rates were put into effect to-day.

The hearing on the temporary injunction granted by Judge Simonton will take place in Greenville, S. C., Aug. 15.

To Crowd Out Emigrant Agents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the Emigrant Advisory Board of the Western lines yesterday a deal was entered into whereby an endeavor will be made to crowd out the emigrant agents who act as go-betweens in the handling of the business. Chairman Caldwell was instructed to go to New-York in the near future and arrange a conference between the Western and trunk lines with this object in view. The idea being wholly to ignore the emigrant agents, and thereby save the amount of money that goes into their coffers yearly. Instead of allowing these agents to write business at New-York over the Western lines and scalp a commission on each ticket, the tickets will be placed on sale in Europe.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—One of the largest mortgages ever filed on Long Island has just been recorded in the Queens County Clerk's office in Jamaica. It is for $4,200,000, and is given by the Queens County Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York to secure an issue of 4,250 fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of a denomination of $1,000 each. The first coupons are payable in October, and six months after that the others become due.

—Eastern lines have agreed on reduced rates for the following meetings: Catholic Total Abstinence Union of North America, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5-11; Chautauqua Branch of State Agricultural College, Conneaut Lake, Penn., Aug. 10-17; Knights of Pythias, Grand Lodge Institution, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18-20; Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand Lodge of Ohio, Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 25-27; Independent Order of Good Templars of Illinois, Grand Lodge, Aurora, Ill., Sept. 8-9.

—A call has been issued for the next regular meeting of the Central Passenger Association at Lakewood, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Among the topics to come before the meeting is a proposed amendment to Rule 43 of the agreement, relating to the limitation of appeals by lines to meet competition. The abolition of reduced rates to the clergy will also be considered.

—"Presidents and General Managers of the Southern railroads," says The Atlanta Constitution, "will drift toward New-York about next Monday. A quiet conference has been called for Aug. 10, for the purpose of formulating some policy in regard to meeting the situation as it was opened up by Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line."

—Papers have been served on the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad in an injunction suit brought by the Winsted Telephone Company, restraining the railroad from taking the telephone from the Winsted (Conn.) station. The Southern New-England Telephone Company claims the exclusive right to place telephones in the stations.

—A prior lien mortgage for $1,500,000, given by the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company to the New-York Security and Trust Company is being recorded in New-Jersey. Accompanying the mortgage was a lease on the company's plant for 999 years.

—Officers of the new Butler and Pittsburg Railroad have received several hundred applications for positions from men employed on other roads, and men who have as yet had no experience in railroad work, but would like to begin with the new road.

—Negotiations are said to be in progress looking to an increase of through business to St. Louis over the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The plan is said to be to use the Lehigh Valley as an Eastern terminal.

—O. W. Winter, now General Superintendent of the Brainard and Northern, with headquarters in Minneapolis, is said to be slated for the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Great Northern.

—Division Passenger Agent Edward D. Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, on the 15th of this month, will have completed twenty-seven years of service with that company in Pittsburg.

—Daniel S. Brown of St. Louis and capitalists acting with him, have bought the Missouri Southeastern Railway, which connects Bloomfield, Mo., with Zeta, on the Cotton Belt.

—There will be a joint meeting of the passenger representatives of the trunk lines and Central Passenger Committee at the Kent House, Chautauqua Lake, on Aug. 11 and 12.

—A map of the route to be followed by the Seneca County Railway, between Geneva and Seneca Falls, this State, has just been filed with the County Clerk in Waterloo.

—On one day recently the New-York Central carried twenty-two carloads of passengers, with more than 400 pieces of baggage, up into the Adirondacks.

—Ground is being broken in Niagara Falls for the erection of a carhouse 200 feet square by the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad.

—A train carrying General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk and party ran 133 miles in 133 minutes on the Wabash Road a few days ago.

—James H. Rumrill of Springfield, Mass., has been chosen President of the recently organized Chester and Becket Railroad.

—W. A. Mills, General Manager of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, has gone to Europe on a vacation trip.

—For the fourth week in July the gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville were $518,605, a decrease of $30,758.

—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific will hereafter build its own cars instead of buying them.

—H. C. Du Val, President Depew's private secretary, sails from Europe for home to-morrow.

A JEALOUS ADMIRER'S REVENGE.

Threw Carbolic Acid in the Face of the Woman Who Rejected Him.

Mrs. Mary Erhardt, a pretty widow, who has conducted a fashionable boarding house at 177 and 179 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was confined to her room yesterday suffering from burns on the face, neck, and chest, caused by carbolic acid that had been thrown upon her by a jealous admirer about 11 o'clock Wednesday night.

Mrs. Erhardt lost her husband about two years ago, and she started the boarding house at 179 Columbia Heights and advertised for boarders. Among those who applied was Augustus Dominguez, a Cuban. He had not been in the house many days before he ascertained that the landlady was a widow, and he at once started in to captivate her by his love making.

His actions became very annoying to Mrs. Erhardt, and she so informed the Cuban, but he persisted, and the widow on several occasions hinted that it would be a good thing for both if he would leave the house and go elsewhere. The other boarders noticed the persistent suitor, but they believed that he would soon give up his infatuation for the widow.

Mrs. Erhardt then resolved to move next door to No. 177, and did so. She felt that the Cuban would leave the house under these circumstances, but he did not. He moved into the new house, and renewed his love making, until Mrs. Echardt about two months ago ordered him out of the house. He objected, but she threatened to call a policeman and have him ejected by force unless he left immediately. He left the house, but not the neighborhood. Every night he returned, and walked up and down in front of the house, and Mrs. Erhardt was afraid to go out alone at night.

Mrs. Erhardt on Wednesday evening determined to take a short walk. As she left the house a man was seen to get up from one of the stoops on the opposite side of the way and walk in the same direction as that taken by Mrs. Erhardt. The man passed her several times, and she discovered that it was her tormentor. He said he wanted to speak to her, and Mrs. Erhardt said that she wanted to have nothing to do with him and moved off toward home.

Quick as a flash he placed his hand in his pocket and took out a bottle and threw the contents into Mrs. Erhardt's face. It was carbolic acid, and as it burned her she screamed and the Cuban ran off. At the house yesterday it was said that, while the burns were severe, it was not expected that the face would be marked.

Dominguez is about thirty-four years old, with dark complexion; is tall and slim, and wears side whiskers. He dressed stylishly, but never appeared to have any money. He said that he was engaged in the tobacco business on Pearl Street, New-York. The police were unable to find him yesterday.

TESTIMONY IN NOAD'S CASE.

A Final Hearing on the Alleged Canadian Pacific Defaulter To-day.

Harry Noad, the former assistant paymaster of the Canadian Pacific, whom it is sought to return to Canada on extradition proceedings on the charge that in March he stole $5,500 of the company's money, had another examination before Commissioner Shields yesterday. The woman arrested with him, who called herself Mrs. Anna Noad, and gave up $2,000 which she had in a safe deposit company when arrested, was on the witness stand.

She said her name was Anna Claverly, and that both here and in Canada she had been known as Mrs. Noad. She had been living at 849 Jefferson Avenue since January, and had taken the vault in the name of Mrs. Anna Noad. Noad came here in March and gave her $3,070. She had used $1,500 for expenses. The witness said she had saved considerable money that Noad gave her out of his salary, and that two years ago Noad gave her $3,000, which she returned to him to keep.

A letter from Noad was introduced, stating that he could not make certain purchases as he could not raise funds. The witness could not identify it. An official of the railroad, G. E. Byrnes, also could not, and Mr. Fox, counsel for the British Consul, asked for an adjournment to have it identified. Mr. Price, counsel for Noad, has repeatedly charged that there was absolutely no evidence against his client, and that Mr. Fox was getting adjournments in the vain hope of unearthing something. He offered to let the letter go in if Fox would finish the case at once. Mr. Fox said he had another witness, and wanted the case to go over. It was agreed to have a final hearing to-day.

CAPT. THOMPSON'S GIANT SNAKE.

He Shows a Real Sumatra Python Twenty-seven Feet Long.

Capt. Thompson of the British steamship Een Alder, which arrived Wednesday from Oriental ports with a cargo of teas, spices, and a varied animal consignment, yesterday confirmed the snake story he had told by putting an immense python in evidence. The Captain purchased it on speculation in Sumatra.

It is in fact 27 feet long, about 6 inches through the body, and has a head as large as a rolling pin.

In the animal consignment were ten Java monkeys, two tailless monkeys, which the Captain describes as the missing-link variety; one sacred white monkey, with pink eyes, all natives of Borneo; twelve parrots, a cassowary, and a baby elephant.

Another white monkey died en voyage, and one of the Java monkeys, the Captain says, committed suicide by jumping overboard while a victim of mal de mer.

NO PTOMAINES IN THE SARDINES.

Little Annie Zenuck Is Not Believed to Have Been Poisoned.

A chemical analysis indicates that the death of five-year-old Annie Zenuck, at her home, at 334 East Seventy-first Street, a week ago, was probably not due to ptomaine poisoning.

Chemist Lederle reported to Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday that an analysis made by him of samples of sardines from O'Connor Brothers' grocery store, at Seventy-first Street and First Avenue, where the sardines which the girl ate were purchased, shows that they are in good condition, and certainly not poisonous.

Coroners' Physician Donlin, who examined the body at the time of death, said that he was very doubtful if ptomaines caused death, and that it was probably due to cholera morbus.

For several years I have been afflicted with Asthma, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the only medicine that has ever given me any relief.—LUKE VANAMAN, Rockwell, Tex., Nov. 4, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

MODEL CITY PLAYGROUND

WHERE BIG AND LITTLE CHILDREN FIND ENJOYMENT.

A West Side Vacant Lot Turned into a Charming Resort Through the Aid of Miss Grace H. Dodge—Gymnastic Apparatus and Sand from Rockaway Beach Give the Youngsters Great Delight—Engine Horses Also Allowed to Gambol There.

The joyous shouts of 500 little children resounded yesterday from behind the high board fence which incloses the big vacant lot at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Curious pedestrians peered through cracks in the fence and caught glimpses of bands of little children, who played and frolicked in the grateful shade of green trees, or gathered under a wide spreading tent, or, disdaining, with the insouciance of children, the fierce rays of sunshine, played games of marbles or performed marvelous feats on parallel bars or swung suspended by the rings of a trapeze.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, following three chubby tots, whom he encountered on the sidewalk, and, carefully observing their sage advice that to gain admittance to the grounds he must tell the keeper at the Thirty-seventh Street gate that "he wanted to play," soon found himself inside the inclosure.

Just inside the gate is a tiny little house, which the reporter imagined was a miniature dwelling for the babies and their dolls, but the front door of the little house opened, and there emerged the tiniest of women. She was Miss Mary Boyle, the superintendent of the playground, and, through the assistance of Miss Grace H. Dodge, the philanthropist, one of its founders.

Miss Boyle said that Miss Dodge had secured the use of the vacant lot from the heirs of the White estate. Miss Boyle took charge of the place and in a few weeks transformed an unsightly plot of ground incumbered with all sorts of rubbish into an ideal playground for children.

The ground was made even and firm, and tents, swings, see-saws, and all sorts of simple gymnastic apparatus were erected, and, best of all, Miss Dodge sent to Rockaway Beach for a cargo of genuine seasand, and this is spread 3 feet deep over a space 42 feet long by 16 feet wide. This is covered by a blue and white striped awning. The sand bin is the coolest spot in the playground. The clean bed of sand exhales the grateful saline odor of the beach, and the youngsters gather daily with their pails and shovels and dig to their heart's delight, build caves in the damp sand, roll upon the velvety bed it forms, and derive more exquisite enjoyment out of that transplanted section of Rockaway's Beach than they would out of the gold-fringed carpets of a royal palace.

The children have named the sand bin "Coney Island," and it is amusing to listen to two or three little toddlers gravely discussing in some corner of the grounds whether or no they will make a trip to "Coney Island," and outlining the programme to be followed when they arrive at the strip of transplanted beach under the grateful shade of the blue and white striped awning.

The playground is open to the children from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 P. M. At night it is lighted by electricity, and is used by the boys of Bethany Congregational Church, at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Richards is pastor, and also by the boys of St. Chrysostom's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Sill is pastor.

The young women of the Working Girls' Club, of which Miss Dodge is the President, have the exclusive use of the playground on Thursday evenings of each week. Their clubhouse is at 222 West Thirty-eighth Street, adjoining the playground, and a gate in the tall fence connects their back yard with the grounds.

The boys who gather in the playground have organized the Wellington Baseball Team, and are now engaged in preparing for a match game to be played on Aug. 15 with the Washington nine.

A few minutes after the last straggling toddlers emerged from the Thirty-seventh Street gate of the playground yesterday afternoon the grounds were taken possession of by eight of the nine horses attached to Engine House No. 26, which is situated in Thirty-seventh Street, opposite the playground. The big horses are allowed to gambol in the playground every evening from 6 to 7 o'clock. They went galloping through the gate yesterday under the charge of John A. Ripple, the veteran engine driver. Ripple has been a fireman for twenty-eight years, and his horses are as obedient to him as children. As they entered the ground playground they galloped around the inclosure once or twice, and then lay down upon the soft earth and rolled with just as much evident delight as had the youngsters who rolled and tumbled in the sand from Rockaway. When inquiry was made for the ninth horse, Driver Ripple said:

"Oh, yes; that's Dan, the big bay. He cut up pretty rough the last time he came in here with the crowd, and he got frisky and kicked Dopey Charley, his mate. For punishment, he is only allowed in here after the other horses have gone back to the house and he has to play by himself."

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"In the Abyss,"

By H. G. WELLS,

NOW RUNNING.

August.
8—"In the Abyss," H. G. Wells.
10—"In the Abyss," H. G. Wells.
11—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
12—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
13—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
14—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
15—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
17—"The Way of the Transgressor," Howard Fielding.
18—"Look Where Be You?" Charles Kelsey Gaines.
19—"Jack, Where Be You?" Charles Kelsey Gaines.
20—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
21—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
22—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
24—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
25—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
26—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
27—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
28—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
29—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
31—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
September
1—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
2—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
3—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.

ROYAL Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Burglar stories are rife nowadays. There are a hundred experiences told of burglars or would-be burglars for every robbery, and those are numerous. One of these is a true story and of a double tragedy. It is a story of the rash use of firearms. It was a young man who discovered the burglar. He heard first a slight noise outside the house, was sure he heard steps, and, looking out, saw a light. He aimed at the light as he took his revolver and fired. There was no further noise and he went to sleep, content that he had frightened away the burglar if there had been one. In the morning it was found that his revolver had done good execution. A man, heavily armed and well supplied with burglars' tools, was found dead outside the house door. It was a great shock to the man who had killed him. He had killed a human being in cold blood, and he was inconsolable. He was a fine young fellow, with a life of great promise before him. It was in vain that his friends endeavored to console him by saying that the man was evidently desperate and other lives might have been taken if he had been allowed to carry out his plans. But the murderer, as he considered himself, was not to be comforted. He became the victim of settled melancholy, and before the end of a year he had succumbed to his feelings.

***

Another story has a comic side. She was a nice old lady, who never missed an opportunity to laud the virtues of her departed spouse. A friend, seeing a heavy cane standing at the head of her bed one day, remarked upon it. "Yes," said the widow, "James always kept it there in case of burglars. James was very brave. Why, I remember one night we heard a noise in the house, and we thought burglars might be around. James got up"—the visitors listened, cold chills, in anticipation of a thrilling story, creeping up and down the spine—"James got up," went on the story teller, "and slammed our bedroom door as hard as he could and locked it."

***

The putting up of a building does not begin to be as hard on the workmen as tearing one down in this hot weather. St. Augustine's Church, in Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, is being torn down to make room for another building. The workmen may be seen sitting on top of the partially destroyed side walls, no support on either side, digging away at the old bricks, the dry dust and mortar in the meantime flying around them in suffocating clouds.

***

There is very little of city life that may not be seen from the elevated trains. A glimpse into a window yesterday discovered a woman quilting. It was a big, old-fashioned patchwork quilt, the patches showing a wide variety of bright colors of green and red and yellow calico. The quilt was on a regular quilting frame. It had been "rolled" to nearly half its size, the "rolled" side being pushed up close to the window, with the idea, evidently, of giving more air to the woman who was quilting on the other side.

***

"I believe it is fashionable for women to marry men younger than themselves this year," said a woman, speaking of the Vanderbilt-Wilson wedding. "I know of several cases that have come under my immediate observation. In one case the bride is three or four years older, and in another the difference is more strongly marked, the bride being eleven years older than the groom. She is in some ways very unattractive, and, what is more, the man broke an engagement with a girl nearer his own age to marry her. I must say, however, that one of the happiest couples I know is a case where the wife is eight years her husband's senior. She is a great believer in seniority on the part of the wife. It is a dangerous experiment, I believe, though."

***

"Bicycle riders should make a study of the laws relating to the wheel," says the rider who knows it all. "It would take but a short time, and then they would know what they can and cannot do, and there would be an end to all this trouble we hear about constantly with angry riders who are fined. People do not seem to know that there are not only different town and city laws, but a State law against riding on the sidewalks with a fine of $20 for the offender. The law, which covers all vehicles, covers the wheel. For that matter, it also covers the velocipedes, and all the little vehicles children play with on the sidewalks. They are more of a nuisance than the cyclists, I think, for my part, and they dash along in a way that is often dangerous to travelers, and I would not mind seeing them suppressed to some extent."

***

"I was so thoroughly annoyed the other day," said a busy man. "I reached the elevated train just as the gate was closed, and could not get on. That was all right if the train had gone out, but it did not. It waited and I stood there with several passengers and watched it. 'Ring your bell for the train to stop and let these people on,' said one of the officials at the station, after we had been waiting some time. 'It is a shame.' We must have waited two minutes then. The trainman rang his bell and that seemed to start the train, and it went away, while the station man said words. It was particularly annoying, for I was anxious to reach my destination before noon. By losing that train I was obliged to wait ten minutes at another station, where they laid off the train I was on. I succeeded in finding the people I was anxious to see, fortunately, but that little delay might have made me miss them."

"The conductors have to be very particular about opening the gates after the bell has rung for the train to start," said another man. "A conductor told me of an experience of his at one time. It was at the City Hall station on the Third Avenue line. 'I had just closed the gate,' he said, 'when a man came hurrying up. "If I don't get this train," he said, "I shall lose my train at the Grand Central." I let him in. It was a man I did not know, and he never knew that I lost three days' pay by that little accommodation. It is against the rules. Some one saw me do it and reported me, and I had to pay the penalty.'"

***

Sunday morning in good season, before many people, except the cyclists, are out, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is gay with Italian parties driving through in carriages. No teams for business purposes are allowed in the park, but with two seats and a crowd of women an old junk cart becomes a carriage, and its occupants enjoy the drive along the beautiful roads of the park as much as the people in the expensive vehicles that are to be seen later in the day.

***

Most of the parks have regular visitors, whom the park officers and officials expect to see every morning as much as they expect to see the morning itself come around. The menagerie at Central Park has its regular visitors, whom even the animals might be expected to know. There are ladies who spend small fortunes in crackers for their special pets, staid old gentlemen, and prominent men of the city. The President of the Fifth Avenue Bank is one of the daily visitors to the menagerie. Lawyer Owens, whose specialty is marine law, comes in often, and there are other as regular visitors. There is a long needle in a pincushion on the desk in the office of the manager of the menagerie with a point rusty about an eight of an inch up. This was the gift to the lions by one of the indiscriminate visitors to the park the other day.

"I have pretty sharp eyes for things at a distance," said the manager yesterday, "and going by about twenty feet away from the lions' cage I saw something glistening. I called the keeper and to the shoulder of the lioness we found this needle. It had not gone in far, but it was ready to at the slightest touch. We sent the people from the house and locked the doors. Then we put some of the men up on the top of the cage while we drove the lioness over to one side, and while our men were attracting her attention the man up above was able to rub his stick over her side, and the needle dropped out fortunately.

"Why do people do such things—give the animals such things? Why do they hit the swans over the head in the lake? Why do they kill the young swans and steal the swan's eggs, that are good for nothing? Why do they give the animals glass? Who can tell? I had to take an iron spring from the mouth of a monkey one day, where it had passed out both sides through his cheeks. Some one had given it to him for fun. A clergyman came to make a great complaint to me the other day because the keeper would not allow him to poke the lion cubs with his cane. I told him he was very fortunate that the keeper had not turned him over to the police, when he would not receive any sympathy from the courts, and would undoubtedly have been fined. People seem to have no consideration."

***

When Walter Q. Gresham was Postmaster General under President Arthur he received a call from an old friend of his who lived in New-Jersey, and whom Mr. Gresham had not seen since the two had attended school together long before. The Postmaster General gave his visitor an enthusiastic welcome and inquired with a great show of earnestness what he could do for him. Intimating that if the caller cared for the Postmastership in his town he could have it for the asking. But the Jerseyman was not after any office. "No, Gresham," he said, "I did not come to see you for an office. I came here simply to shake hands with you as an old friend. I never wanted any office and never expect to want one. But, Mr. Postmaster General, there is one thing you can do for my friends back there in New-Jersey. You can render, if you will, a service to the inhabitants of my State that will cause your name to be forever honored among them."

Gresham was startled at this impressive statement. He could not imagine what was coming. Was the whole State of New-Jersey after more mails, or faster mails, or what? "Why, what can that be?" he asked, apprehensively. "Gresham," replied the caller, "your postage stamps do not taste good. They have got a beastly flavor. They are not fit for any self-respecting citizen of this great Republic to chew on. Now, if you want to become at a single step the idol of a great State, and have your name and memory cherished in the hearts of a grateful commonwealth, favor your postage stamps with New-Jersey applejack." The Postmaster General laughed most heartily when he had heard his friend's complaint.

***

"I see that an Englishman has been explaining why we have no great illustrated weekly papers in New-York that will compare with The London News and The London Graphic," said a newspaper reader yesterday. "He thinks the Sunday magazine papers are killing both the weeklies and the monthly magazines.

"A little examination would show that he is entirely mistaken as to both statements. Our best magazines, like The Forum, The Century, Harper's, The Atlantic, and Scribner's, have much greater circulations than any English magazines of their class, and there are two or three of our magazines of the second lass that have circulations infinitely greater than any magazine in England. I dare say that I could name three of our monthly publications that have a larger combined circulation than all the magazines published in Great Britain.

"As to the illustrated weekly papers, we are still ahead of England. Harper's Weekly is a far better periodical than The London News, which chiefly devotes itself to the dresses, fêtes, and little nothings of the royal and noble families. Leslie's Weekly will rank probably as high as The London Graphic, and contains more news.

"The truth is that this country is the land par excellence of both the daily and weekly newspaper, and of the best, as well as of the popular magazines. I have seen it stated in London papers that Harper's and The Century Magazines have as large a circulation in England as any of the English monthlies of like grade. On the other hand, we do not care much for the slow-going British monthlies and quarterlies."

***

Baggage masters at suburban railway stations have need of almost infinite patience since the law requiring railway companies to check bicycles went into effect. An old-time baggage man at one of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway stations, who is noted for his equanimity, nearly broke down yesterday, when a woman brought a wheel to be checked that had a large bundle tied to the handle bars. "You must remove that bundle," he said. "We are not allowed to check wheels with bundles attached." Then came a series of "whys," followed by courteous answers by the baggage man, who, however, remained firm about having the bundle removed. The woman did not like to give up, and it was not until the semiphone signalled the approach of the train that she yielded and untied the bundle from the wheel. She then said something uncomplimentary to the railway management in general, and to the baggage man before her, in particular. "If that had been a man!" sighed the baggage master, as the woman went away.

Women's Bryan and Sewall Club.

About twenty women of the Women's Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club met at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street yesterday. Owing to the decided opinions taken on some points by a Mrs. Jones, one of its members, a disturbance was caused, which finally resulted in her leaving the room, when quiet was restored. The session consisted mainly of speeches by Henry A. Nichols and ex-Senator John Gilmore Boyd and musical selections by Miss Muench. Mr. Nichols advocated the candidacy of Mr. Boyd for Governor. A committee will be named to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan when they come to New-York.

In one of Goethe's plays, one chap meets another and asks: "What's new?" "Same old thing," he answers.

Brown linen, some years ago worn by everybody, is on the market this season as new.

It's fast taking the place of white duck.

Brown linen suits, $13 and $15; coat, vest or trousers sold separately.

Brown linen knickerbockers, $2.50.

White duck trousers—cotton $2 and $2.25; linen $5 and $5.50.

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EVERY HOUSEHOLD NEED

supplied. Hall clocks, exact reproductions of old Colonial ones of a hundred years ago. Hall chairs and tables of rich and rare designs.

Sweeping price reductions have been made in order to make room for the latest productions of our factories.

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

COMMONLY CALLED THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

On the Money Question.

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord,
"But a just weight is His delight."

Proverbs, Chap. xi., 1.

On Bimetallism and Free Silver.

"Divers weights are an abomination to the Lord."
"And a false balance is not good."

Proverbs, Chap. xx., 23.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

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READ

The New-York Times

THE CITY GROWING HEALTHIER.

A Health Board Report Shows the July Death Rate Diminishing.

The Health Department issued yesterday its monthly report as to the deaths and death rate in New-York for the month of July. The report is as follows:

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Sir: I respectfully call your attention to the following table, showing the number of deaths and the death rate in July for the years 1892-1896, with the number of deaths and the death rate from diarrheal diseases for the same period:

Year.	—Total Deaths— Deaths.	Rate.	—Diarrheal Diseases— Deaths.	Rate.
1892	5,462	38.37	1,035	11.49
1893	4,704	32.06	1,283	9.47
1894	4,531	30.05	1,197	7.94
1895	4,481	28.61	1,178	7.52
1896	4,238	26.29	973	6.04

The remarkable decrease in the death rate for July, and in the death rate from diarrheal diseases for the same period, indicates improved sanitary conditions in the city. To such improved conditions the cleanliness of the streets, the asphalt pavements, the improved milk supply, and the use of sterilized milk have no doubt contributed. Very respectfully,

CHARLES GEORGE WILSON, President.

July is a bad month for health statistics, and can be justly compared only with former Julys. In five years the total rate has fallen 12 per cent.

The rate is estimated for the year at the ratio for July. For the entire year the percentage will be much lower.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The United Hebrew Bakers of this city will hold a mass meeting this evening at Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, to complain of the manner in which they are being treated by the Factory Inspectors. It is claimed by the members of the union that the Inspectors do not pay any attention to the manner in which they are treated by their employers, and the places in which they are compelled to work.

—John Keys, fifteen years old, son of a shoemaker living at 55 West Thirteenth Street, while at the foot of Bogert Street last evening was drowned. His body was not recovered. Keys joined hands with some companions, intending to dive with them, when he stumbled and fell, and his head struck the pier. He fell into the water unconscious.

—The ninth in the series of free entertainments given every Friday evening at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, and will be a literary discussion. Subject "The Queens of the Nineteenth Century." All women are cordially invited.

—Frank Obert, a driver on the Avenue D line, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Court yesterday and remanded to the custody of the Coroner, charged with running over and killing Abraham Bromberg of 113 Ridge Street.

—Francis Murphy, a driver, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received from being thrown to the pavement by a Third Avenue cable car at Thirty-third Street.

—The cable between Fulton and Marcy Avenue is interrupted. Messages for places north of Fulton will be forwarded by Brazilian land lines.

—The Italians of Rye yesterday began the celebration of the festival in honor of St. Donato, who was martyred in the fourth century. In the morning there was a parade, and High mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Father Barry. The sermon will be by the Rev. Father Leonardo of Brooklyn. There will be a display of fireworks this evening.

—The new rule that closes all business connected with the Mount Vernon Post Office on Sunday, and prohibits the delivery of mail, is very annoying to many residents of the city, and, it is said, a petition will be circulated to have the Post Office opened on Sundays.

—Republican primaries were held in Mount Vernon last evening to elect delegates to the First Assembly District Convention, to be held to-morrow in Lincoln Hall, Mount Vernon.

—Nearly 1,200 persons attended the excursion on the Sound given by St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Port Chester yesterday.

New-Rochelle.

—Among those who will take part this evening in the farce comedy "The District School at Blueberry Corners" to be given in Wood New-Rochelle, are J. R. Evans, C. P. Lent, C. A. Disbrow, Miss Disbrow, Miss Sherbeneth, J. H. Lent, Miss Savage, Miss Myers, Mrs. Cunningham, W. A. Ludwig, A. H. Odell, Fred Lent, John Hines, Andrew Seitz, N. D. Fletcher, and F. W. Dobbs.

—The Rev. S. D. Stele, pastor of Salem Baptist Church, who went to the seaside to recuperate from a severe illness last Spring, has returned much improved. He will occupy the new parsonage in Locust Avenue, which has been completed during his absence.

—Two of the seals that escaped from Glen Island were seen in Davis Park this morning, and were pursued by men in boats, but were not captured.

—The Misses Clark and Lottie McCracken of Natick, Mass., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nutt in Barbers Hill on Wednesday.

—Village Clerk Coe collected nearly $1,100 from all sources last month. Dog licenses amounted to $669 and the hack licenses to over $141.

Jersey City.

—Frank Viette, Antonio Batte, and Michael Derardo, three boys, were found wandering about the streets yesterday. They were crying and when a policeman inquired as to their trouble, they said they wanted to go home. They were taken to the Communipaw Avenue Police Station, where they told their story to Capt. McKelvey. They said they lived in Paterson. Early in the morning they met a tramp, who smuggled them into an empty freight car, which brought them to Jersey City. When the train arrived here, the tramp handed them out of the car and told them they would have to walk home. Their parents were notified, and came after them.

—Mayor Wanser yesterday refused to sign the resolution ordering Pacific Avenue asphalted from the North Chaine to Communipaw Avenue. Mayor Wanser says he does not believe in laying asphalt pavements in spots. He wants Mercer Street asphalted from the new viaduct, now being built, to the Heights, and Henderson Street, from Bergen Street, to Johnston Street, to the ferry, to afford a continuous asphalt road from the ferry to the Hudson

Friday
August 7-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MRS. HICKS-LORD DEAD

ATTACKED SUDDENLY WITH CEREBRAL APOPLEXY.

I Suffered for Four Years with Nervous Prostration—For Many Years Prominent in Social Circles in the Old and New Worlds—Famed for Her Beauty and Her Entertainments—Sensations Caused by Her Marriage to Thomas Lord.

Mrs. Annette Wilhelmina Wilkens Hicks-Lord, social leader and widow of Thomas Lord, died on Wednesday night in her home, at 32 Washington Square West.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord, as she was best known, and for many years suffered from nervous prostration. Physicians were with her Wednesday afternoon and evening, and on leaving [illegible] relatively in regard to her condition. They refused to [illegible] the case of [illegible] was her cousin, Mrs. Thomas E. Townsend.

There was a commotion in the house about 7 o'clock when Mrs. Hicks-Lord's attendant found her unconscious [illegible] Physicians were summoned, and pronounced the trouble apoplexy. Mrs. Hicks-Lord's condition was unchanged at 1 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Father Hall O'Flynn, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in Sixth Avenue, will officiate. The burial will be [illegible] Mrs. Hicks-Lord's family [illegible] Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and was the daughter of Peter Wilkens, a rich Dutch planter, who had acquired a fortune in English Guinea.

Her Annette Wilhelmina Wilkens was born [illegible] When still [illegible] Peter Wilkens [illegible] Amsterdam, [illegible] Their home [illegible] which is now a part of Manhattan.

After the death of her father, which occurred when she was about [illegible] old, Annette Wilkens, with her mother, spent most of her time abroad, where she was educated. In youth she was an extremely handsome girl, and was admired [illegible] Shortly after coming to this city she met Henry Hicks, a prosperous young merchant, who was many years older than she. At the close of a short [illegible] he married Miss Wilkens, settled a large amount of real estate in the West Twenties, most of which the Church of Zion [illegible] now stands, and which [illegible] she had a handsome [illegible] revenues.

She lived for a time very quietly, not being in the fashionable set and having but little acquaintance with the social magnates of that day. Mr. Hicks died about the year 1850, after a long illness. He was supposed to have been a bankrupt, but Mr. Hicks left enough to [illegible] property which in time became valuable. She retired to this city [illegible] and opened her house at 15 to 17 West Fourteenth Street, where she gave soon a notable entertainments to a most [illegible] people.

She went abroad in 1870, provided with letters of introduction which took her into the highest circles in London and Paris. At the time of the Ecumenical Council she went to Rome, and was warmly welcomed by society there. She was soon made acquainted with the members of the Catholic hierarchy, attending the council, and at once devoted herself to entertaining them in her usual lavish style.

Among the guests were Archbishop Capel and his wife, the Marquis of Ripon, Cardinal Antonelli, Cardinal McCloskey, then an Archbishop, Mgr. Chatard, then the President of the American College at Rome and now an Archbishop, and Bishop Strossmayer. Mrs. Hicks was brought into the Roman Catholic Church by Mgr. Chatard.

At her instance her sponsors were Bishop McCloskey and Mgr. Chatard.

She returned to London, where she was presented at Court by the American Minister, Gen. Robert Schenck. The papers were at that time filled with descriptions of her [illegible] escapes in a trip to Egypt, where she was wrecked near the coast of Alexandria, escaping in a small boat. Another thing made much of was her giving up her apartments to the Empress of Austria, when that sovereign arrived in London at an hour when she could not be accommodated at the hotel where Mrs. Hicks was then stopping.

On her return to New-York she resumed receptions at 10 West Fourteenth Street. It was there that she was visited by Thomas Lord, a millionaire, over eighty years of age. The circumstances of this marriage formed the basis of a lawsuit which made one of the sensations of the day.

Mr. Lord was a retired merchant, a widower, and the father of six children, four sons and two daughters. He lived at 25 West Seventeenth Street, and was the youngest of a family of seven brothers who all lived at East Haddam, Conn. The eldest brothers came to New-York in 1803, and established a wholesale dry goods business in Garden street, now Exchange Place. Ralph Lord retired about 1815, having a fortune of about $1,000,000. The Lord brothers purchased the property on William Street bounded by Broad and Beaver, and running back to Exchange Place, an irregularly shaped tract of land which has since become immensely valuable. At 58 Exchange Place were the Lord offices, from which in 1836 two skilful bank [illegible] were [illegible] assets of $1,000,000 in [illegible] to broad daylight. The securities were afterward recovered. The Lords, from the retirement of Rufus Lord, always lived on their income, and the family was one of the representative ones of old days.

At the time of the marriage Mr. Lord was very much [illegible] with the idea of a [illegible] and many of his friends said that his mind was as feeble as his body.

The marriage took place at Mrs. Hicks's Madison avenue house on Dec. 31, 1874, and the ceremony was performed by one Rev. Mr. Van Kirk. A second ceremony was afterward solemnized by Cardinal McCloskey at the Archiepiscopal residence, 9 Mulberry Avenue.

Mr. Lord's children and relatives were indignant at Mrs. Hicks for having married Mr. Lord, and at the time declared him unduly irresponsible.

Mr. Lord's sons lost no time in bringing the matter before the courts, and the day after they learned of the marriage George De Forest Lord, on behalf of Thomas Lord, Jr., Dudley Lord, and Grant H. Lord, applied to Justice Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, for an order to [illegible] the mental condition of the old gentleman and also [illegible] Mrs. Hicks-Lord from having title [illegible] from imposing on him.

Justice Van Brunt granted the order on July 3, but the day of the application. The [illegible] consisted of Enoch L. Fancher, [illegible] George A. Peters, and James D. Fish. The testimony of the sons was strong as to the weakness of Mr. Lord's mind. Moses Taylor was one of the witnesses.

At 1 o'clock the direct testimony of Mr. Carty was finished, and he was asked on cross-examination by Attorney Olcott:

"How did you happen to be a witness in this case?"

"On invitation of Commissioner Ford."

Mr. Ford had stepped in during the examination of Mr. Carty, and he interjected at this point: "If Mr. Carty had not promised to be on hand I would have subpoenaed him."

Mr. Carty, in answer to a direct question, said he was not informed as to what force of Inspector Superintendent Smith would have to assist him, and that the efficiency of the fire-alarm system would depend largely on the number of Inspectors available.

The trial will be resumed this morning, when William Bromley, Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Police Wires in Boston, will testify.

DECISION AGAINST THE CITY.

Referee's Report on the Claim of the Lowerre Heirs to Water Rights.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel C. Rollins filed his report yesterday as referee in the suit of the heirs of James Lowerre against the city to recover water rights in front of their former property, which is on the west side of Pier 36 North River.

He finds that the city took this waterfront in 1878 from the heirs, without authority, and that it was then worth $550 a lineal foot, or $23,375. Mr. Rollins directs that an injunction be issued against the city restoring the water rights, unless within thirty days the city pays the heirs $23,375 for the rights. While West Street was being extended, in 1804, George Gosman was owner of a piece of land fronting on the North River. The city at that time agreed that if Gosman would fill in part of the new street he should have wharfage rights along the front of his property. Fifty-two and one-half feet of this land was sold to James Lowerre in 1823, and his heirs collected wharfage until 1878. The Dock Board then decided to widen West Street in front of the Lowerre land, and the heirs of Mr. Lowerre could not get access to the water. The heirs afterward sold the land, but reserved the water rights.

WELSH IS NOW HOPELESSLY INSANE

The Man Who Robbed His Cousin Still Very Violent.

Laurence Welsh, the Newfoundland fisherman arrested Wednesday for robbing his cousin, Patrick Powers, of $60, and who became violent with hysterical mania immediately on being held for trial by Magistrate Wentworth, has been pronounced hopelessly insane by the experts on insanity of Bellevue Hospital and the asylum at Ward's Island.

Welsh continues to yell at the top of his voice and to act in a violent manner.

On receipt of this information, Magistrate Wentworth allowed Powers to withdraw his complaint, in order that he might be discharged from the House of Detention.

New Hospital at Coney Island.

A new hospital is to be established at Coney Island, and the old Oceanic Hotel has been rented for the purpose. The ballroom, which is 50 by 75 feet in size, will be turned into an emergency ward. The application for the hospital was approved by the State Charities Commissioners on Wednesday. The incorporators of the hospital are William A. Engeman, President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association; Henry Hamilton, James Cox Brady, Louis Stanell, James T. Nelson, P. H. McGann, Albert Chambers, William Lakeland, Henry Grasborn, W. B. Duryea, James N. Brewster, George L. Peterson, Charles C. Covert on, and Albert D. Boschman. They will act as trustees for the first year. The Directors will elect officers and appoint the members of the hospital staff in a few days.

RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEMES

PLANS FOR THE ELM STREET ROUTE ORDERED BY THE BOARD.

This Action Strongly Opposed by Commissioner Starin—He Favors an Underground Road in Broadway—Proposed Extension of Elevated Roads Discussed—Jesse W. Reno's Underground and Trolley System.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions authorizing Chief Engineer Parsons to prepare plans for the proposed Elm Street underground route. Commissioner Starin opposed this action.

The proposition made at the last meeting for an extension of the Manhattan Railway lines was considered, and the result of the discussion will be embodied in a communication which will be forwarded to the railway company in a few days. The nature of the communication the members of the board declined to state, but from the hints dropped it is reasonable to suppose that the board will refuse to accept the proposition. In fact, Secretary Delafield went so far as to say that the board did not approve of some of the features of the plan.

A large number of north side property owners, headed by Lawson N. Fuller, were present to urge extensions of the elevated lines in the annexed district, but they did not have a hearing. Mr Fuller was full of arguments in favor of his side of the question, but he was compelled to content himself with discussing financial problems with the reporters in the anteroom.

The resolutions authorizing plans for the Elm Street underground route were as follows:

Resolved, That the chief engineer be and he hereby is directed to submit to this board as early a date as possible plans, routes and general plan of rapid-transit railroad that shall conform to the following conditions:

First—The total cost, after abundant allowance for contingencies, not to exceed $50,000,000.

Second—The route to proceed from the southern terminus at or near the Post Office, under City Hall Park, and Park Row, Elm Street, and Fourth Avenue, to or near the Grand Central Station, and there to divide into an east side and a west side route, the former to proceed under Forty-second Street, Broadway, and the Boulevard to a point above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; the east side route to possess under Park Avenue and over private property to Harlem River so far and across and beyond the Harlem River to so great a distance as the proposed limit of cost will permit.

Third—The railroad to have four tracks to the junction of the east and west side routes, and above that point to have two tracks on each route, except that a third track for express service shall be added on both routes when conveniently and economically possible.

Fourth—The road to be in tunnel, except on the east side route north of Ninety-eighth Street, and on the west side at the Manhattan Valley.

Fifth—The plans to be so drawn as to permit extension in the future from the southern and northern termini, and the two-track and three-track portions to be widened into four-track systems without unnecessary expense or interruption of traffic.

Resolved, further, That the chief engineer be authorized to call upon the counsel of the board for such advice as he may require in the prosecution of the work hereby directed.

Commissioners Orr, Claflin, and Steinway voted for the resolutions. Commissioner Starin opposed them strenuously, saying:

I am opposed to spending any considerable time considering this proposed route through 42d Street, that strikes me as being condemned time and again as worthless for such a purpose.

The route as proposed ignores the great commercial centre of this city, a vast area below the City Hall, which furnishes fully 40 per cent. of the traffic of both the elevated railways and the Broadway cable road. It ignores the great shopping district bounded by Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets and Fourth and Ninth Avenues, a district second only in importance to that below Chambers Street. It would furnish but about three miles of genuine rapid transit, for we well know where four tracks cease practical rapid transit a impossible.

What is the use of spending on this Elm Street route is simply thrashing over old straw. We have repeatedly told the public it was not desirable, and the President of this commission has given very effective and pertinent testimony as to its value before the Supreme Court Commission. From an engineering standpoint, it is the very worst street that can be found, substantially its whole length having subject to elaborate construction, considered as a whole, this plan is a mere makeshift. It would be called a compromise with the opposition.

The business of the present and immediate future, and especially the welfare of coming generations, demand the most comprehensive system and largeness of means of transit possible. Any plan which fails to meet this urgent demand, or which dwarfs the possible and attainable, by half gives absolutely inadequate and result in the defeat of the purposes for which this commission was established.

Although our attorneys and engineer have expressed opinions adverse to using the existing franchise, I still adhere to my oft-repeated belief that we have the right to construct under that franchise. And I want it distinctly understood that the construction can be made without impeding the surface traffic, and without preventing traffic for the greater part of Broadway, the chief exceptions being in the vicinity of Canal Street and Bowling Green.

The questions of law can be tested as we proceed without further delay. In any event, there will be opposition, no matter where we locate a road, or what our plan may be. We cannot avert these legal issues. They are sure to come. It is this interminable delay that is fatal to us. We can never succeed except by continuous efforts.

By securing consents, the former commission laid the foundation for a genuine rapid transit system through Fifty-ninth Street, which has always been considered the impregnable fortress of the opposition. Branches or extensions are mere bagatelles as compared with this great bone of contention. Nine-tenths of the battle has been achieved by securing a franchise through this great highway.

If we should lay out other or different routes or plans, and even should the Supreme Court give its consent, we would at that distant day be in the very same fix as we are now to questions of law. We would be enjoined as quickly and fought as hard after perhaps two years have been spent in preliminary work, and many thousands of dollars added to the already enormous expenses.

We certainly have learned something by our recent experiences. However thoroughly we may do a similar work, there can be no certainty as to the outcome. What we have may not be all that we would like; but so far as it extends it is admirably adapted for the trunk of a system of real rapid transit. Its capacity for accommodating four lines of suitable railways is vouched for by as competent engineers as this country affords. We have explicit instructions to go ahead and build and put it in operation.

If the Legislature is not competent to enforce its own instructions, we want to find it out, for we are but creatures of the Legislature, constituted by the same power that established those instructions. We have been directed by the Legislature how to proceed. The success or failure of rapid transit depends upon obedience. We must not become paralyzed by any kind of opposition, but must force to a determination all obstructive proceedings. It is a question of commercial life or death for vast portions of this city, and the sooner the battle is made hot with energetic efforts the sooner will victory crown our efforts.

We are told that it is doubtful if the explicit directions of the Legislature can be carried out. If this is correct, how will we ever be able to predetermine anything? The only course which remains open is to proceed and so determine. Before we ask for any more laws or instructions we might better find out what laws we have. Efforts to secure new laws, or new enactments may in the future, as in the past, lead us into greater uncertainties if this opinion be correct. We should go just as far as we are able to, and only stop when an injunction holds us fast.

Mr. Starin embodied his views in the form of a communication and asked that they be included in the minutes.

A resolution was adopted assuring the chief engineer and counsel that they would be compensated for their services in some manner hereafter to be determined by the board.

A letter was read from Jesse W. Reno, the mining engineer, asking for a hearing upon his plan for a rapid-transit system. His plan provides for a "double-deck" underground system from the City Hall to Union Square, where it will branch off into east and west side routes. These side routes are to connect above Fifty-third Street with surface trolley systems.

Mr. Reno was present to explain his plan in detail, but was not given a hearing.

Miss Fay Pierce presented a communication protesting against the location of any road near the Pell Memorial.

The counsel to the board reported that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had affirmed the judgment which declared in favor of the constitutionality of the board.

The next meeting of the board will be held on the first Thursday in September.

SERGEANTS WHO MAY BE CAPTAINS.

Result of the Examination of Brooklyn Policemen Causes Talk.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday made public the result of the examination of Sergeants who want to be Captains. The examination took place about ten days ago and the examining board consisted of Deputy Commissioner Crosby, Deputy Superintendent MacKellar, and Inspector Murphy. The men who undertook the examination and who succeeded in getting on the list, with their ratings, are as follows:

Name.	Precinct.	Per Cent.
William Klipe	Twenty-sixth	90½
Sylvester D. Baldwin	Bureau C Invitigation	90
William J. Burns	Twenty-fifth Sub	89½
Henry C. Veisor	Seventeenth Sub	89
Charles H. Bedell	Bureau C Invitigation	89
Alexander J. Lees	Twenty-fourth Sub	88½
Thomas H. Collins	Twenty-third Sub	88
David V. Lawson	Twenty-fourth	89
John J. O'Brien	Twenty-first	88
George E. Harrington	Thirteenth	85½
Thomas H. Lynch	Seventh	87½
James G. Reynolds	Bureau C Invitigation	85½

As soon as the list was made public considerable feeling was expressed on all sides, and it was said that influence had been at work and that the ratings had been made in accordance with the views as expressed by the Commissioner.

Commissioner Welles did not wait to be interviewed on the subject, but handed to the reporters a typewritten interview as follows: "I have had nothing to do with the rating of those men, leaving the determination entirely to the judgment of the board. The selection of the men has been entirely free from any dictation or suggestion from me of any kind."

Some of the people interested said that it was peculiar that the Commissioner would give out such an interview before any charges had been made. The board of examiners also gave out a statement by which it tried to show that there was no partiality in making the ratings. This statement accompanied the typewritten interview of the Commissioner, and is as follows:

"In determining the standing of these officers we have been guided purely by their individual merit, and the result shows the absolute excellence of the men themselves. We have taken hardly into consideration their ability not only to command others, but to command themselves. Their records and general police efficiency show in this list, and it is to be noted that between the first and last of the applicants above there is but the difference of a small percentage. There were thirty-one applicants, three failed to appear, and two dropped out before completing, and twenty-six finished the examination."

"If everything was fair and above board," said one of the police officials who was disappointed, "why does the Commissioner make a denial before charges are made, and why does the examining board also try to get out of the trouble by giving the statement its does? It seems to me that the very denials made by the Commissioner and the examining board are sufficient to show that the examinations were not conducted on a 'fair basis.'"

There are at the present time three vacancies, and these will be filled by the first three men on the list. The Commissioner will then raise the sub-precincts to full precincts, and will appoint the next four men on the list. This will take the list down to Sergt. David A. Lawson, who is at present in charge of the Coney Island Station, and he will be left at the top of the eligible list.

Great stress was brought to bear on the Commissioner to have James G. Reynolds, at present in charge of the Detective Bureau, placed on the list, with a view of having him appointed a Captain. He was placed on the list, but he is the last man.

The Vanderbilts in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—The only recreation taken by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., today was a short walk about town this afternoon. Both are in excellent health, and thoroughly enjoying their visit here, which will, it is understood, be extended into next week.

GRAVE CRISIS IN CRETE

MUTUAL JEALOUSY CAUSES THE POWERS TO CONNIVE AT MURDER.

The Lack of Arms and Ammunition Alone Prevents the Islanders from Engaging in Vigorous Warfare—A Greek Leader All that is Needed to Bring on Hostilities Between Turkey and Greece—The Cabinet Unpopular at Athens.

ATHENS, July 21.—The demands of the Cretan Deputies practically are the same as those stated in my previous letter, the only differences being that the Christian Governor appointed by the Porte is also to meet the approval of the powers, and that the paymentsfor the damage done by the imperial troops shall come out of the import duties, and not directly from Constantinople. None of the Deputies have now left Canea.

The French Consul, Paul Blanc, was very angry because the Deputies at first refused to meet to-day. He allowed himself to be carried away, and used very abusive language. As a result, the Cretans are taking a renewed interest in the pamphlet published by the Countess Swartz and the lawsuit which resulted.

There was in Canea a Scotchman some years ago—Alfred Allmont—who was the director of the telegraph company in Crete. This man, while out hunting with the French Consul, Mr. Blanc, died under very peculiar circumstances. A few months after the wife of this Scotchman married Mr. Blanc. The Countess Swartz, a great friend of Mr. Allmont, assuming the role of a somewhat modern Hamlet, wrote a pamphlet, in which she accused the French Consul of the murder of the Scotchman. Mr. Blanc brought an action for libel against the Countess. This case has been hanging fire, and Mr. Blanc's enemies claim that he would be only too glad to let the whole matter drop.

It is interesting to note that while in France they are crying that the Cretan rebellion is over, in London they think that a peaceful settlement of the affair is now almost an impossibility. At any rate, whatever the ultimate solution may be, to-day Turks and Christians continue to cut each other's throats, or, rather, the Turks attack the positions held by the insurgents, and when repulsed, out of revenge proceed to burn houses and kill a few people in the unprotected villages. The present moment is certainly a very critical one. There is news to-day of more outrages in the town of Heraklion. Ten Christians are reported as murdered by Moslems in that town.

The whole island will soon be under arms, unless the powers stop talking and really do something energetic to stop the wholesale bloodshed which seems imminent. Already the Christians in Heraklion have barricaded themselves in one quarter of the town. In a week's time, if affairs are allowed to drift, the Cretan revolution will have assumed such proportions that foreign interference will be next to impossible. It certainly does seem as if the powers might put aside their jealousies and unite on some policy which would give the Cretans reasonable concessions, such as they demand.

Some people are inclined to say that it is necessary to allow the Turks to continue their barbarous career on the island in order to assure the continued peace of Europe. All this statement means, when investigated, is that the great European powers are so ready to jump at each other's throats that they cannot agree on a united policy to put an end to warfare which, though limited in its field, is of such great brutality as to be a blot on the history of the Christian world at the end of this nineteenth century. Simply because Turks are Turks they should not be allowed to neglect all the usages of modern war. What other power in Europe would be allowed by its regular troops to murder women and children?

It is reported that Turkish soldiers are selling earrings cut from the ears of victims, with portions of the ears still adhering to them, and fingers with three or four rings on them. A good deal of this may be exaggeration, but at any rate many atrocities have been vouched for by the foreign Consuls in Canea.

The Austrian Consul in Canea, Major Pintar, has just distinguished himself. He got wind of a murderous raid organized by Moslems in Canea. Taking the pull on the horse, he hurried to the Turkish Governor, Mr. Vergeri, and invited the dignitary to join him. Together they faced the already gathering mob, and by threats of interference by the men-of-war in the harbor, caused the crowd to disperse. The men-of-war at Canea are ready at any moment to land troops in that place, but the villages are not under the safeguard, and from time to time one gets news that here and there throughout the western portion of the island villages are burning.

Abdullah Pasha has been recalled to Constantinople, and it was thought by many that with his disappearance, the cause of the outrages would vanish and peace be assured. Such has not been the case. It is true that the imperial troops have for the moment stopped active operations against the insurgents, but news of outrages continues to come in thick and fast.

At both the French and English Embassies to-day the Attachés are very despondent. None of the Secretaries of Legation are willing to express the option that a peaceful settlement is a probability. The French Legation accuses the English of encouraging the Cretans in order to hasten the downfall of Turkey, and thus secure a surer footing in Egypt. The English, on the other hand, claim that France is playing into the hands of Russia, and by taking Turkey's part, is making it impossible to prevent the atrocities in Crete and Armenia. With the present state of mind, it is safe to predict that the Cretan rebellion will take on strength and before long spread throughout the Island.

The only difficulty in the way of a fresh outbreak is the want of ammunition. There is only one manufactory of cartridges here in Greece, and that is on a very small scale, so that the insurgents are continually running short of ammunition, and constantly are obliged to retire among the mountains until new supplies arrive. Cretans continue to come over in small bodies of thirty or forty, and good rifles. One constantly notices [illegible] upon the streets. They easily [illegible] gotten from the Greeks by the [illegible] fine-looking chaps in the [illegible] costume, whose appearance [illegible] reputation as good fighters.

The insurgents are gradually organizing themselves, with the aid of [illegible] volunteers. Should the Cretan [illegible] kept the conditions which the Deputies [illegible] have agreed to the Turkish Governor [illegible] a General Assembly of the insurgents meet immediately in the mountains and organize a provisional Government. The members of this Assembly already have come together, and the headquarters of the insurgents and only await the proper moment to act.

The Greek volunteers are playing a very important part. [illegible] Manos, of large fortune, who [illegible] himself. [illegible] one of the chief [illegible] games this Spring. He [illegible] troop of cavalry, and [illegible] Crete, and [illegible] active [illegible] troops in [illegible] This [illegible] important [illegible] Crete since the [illegible] outbreak. For five days [illegible] tried to escape [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Twenty, Allie!

News comes to-day that [illegible] meet to-day in Crete [illegible] city. The [illegible] seem have come [illegible] with the Deputies the [illegible] which seems so powerful [illegible] ans, that if the General [illegible] continue its sessions, the [illegible] Europe would be without [illegible] cause. I cannot see [illegible] can be done by [illegible] eral Assembly. Until [illegible] quests of the Christian [illegible] by the Porte, it does [illegible] is anything to be done [illegible] hammedans and Christian [illegible] in the General Assembly [illegible] circumstances to [illegible] means of bringing about further [illegible]

A speculation to-day [illegible] Turkish subjects have the [illegible] at present. On this point, [illegible] to take away any of the [illegible] who [illegible] the northern coast. The [illegible] however, seem to be [illegible] cape, either by or [illegible] the Greek subjects. [illegible] such refugees have just arrived here. They report that yesterday, at Retimo, ten Christian peasants, while entering the town with sheep to sell, were killed by Mohammedan natives and their property stolen.

Ammunition continues to [illegible] Central Committee [illegible] portion of the [illegible] island. The only difficulty seems to be to get the proper arms [illegible] sen, an officer of the [illegible] Greek Army who [illegible] leave of absence, is [illegible] Paris to purchase arms and ammunition.

The present Cabinet [illegible] more and more unpopular [illegible] different attitude toward the Cretans. While [illegible] to take [illegible] Turkey and Greece would almost [illegible] tainty. The present Government is using all its efforts to quiet the war feeling, and the right man does not appear [illegible] for the opposition. In the meantime, the Christian party in Crete certainly has the upper hand. The Porte is so greatly in need of money that it is said the Sultan is contemplating taking possession of the Canal in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique. Any such move would, of course, alienate the powers more than any measures have done, because the Porte's action in the European Conference would no longer be considered. All the Cretans have to do, now is to force Turkey to the wall by insisting on autonomy. The Porte will have to submit or else raise money in such a way that the powers will abandon their jealousies and begin in good earnest to protect the money interests.

Mrs. H. C. Reynolds of Providence, Rhode Island, Secretary of the Ultimate Educational Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in spite of the attention of Europe concentrated upon the Cretan revolution, confess here, the Greek Committee has found time to take a keen interest in this American undertaking.

Already the society promises well. It was founded with 500 members, some belonging to the best families. The Queen of Greece, of her own accord became patroness and honorary member, while she appointed Prince Nicholas to represent her at the Feb. [illegible] reader of the society, and Mrs. Reynolds [illegible] has gotten out 5,000 copies of "Black Beauty," translated into Greek, which copy is to be started in the schools. The Greek Humane Society [illegible] distributed among the Greek schools. The idea of [illegible] is to found branch societies throughout Greece.

One of its objects, of course, is to secure legislation for the protection of animals, and a leading Greek statesman has promised the society 500 drachmas when the first of such laws is passed.

Two American ladies—Mrs. Zographos, wife of the Secretary of the American Legation, and Miss Hargate, wife of a Consul in the Black Army—have done much to interest the Court circles in the new society and make its success assured.

Mrs. Reynolds also has been in Constantinople, where her story was received with much success. She reports that Miss Barton, of whom she saw much, had sent parties in a field distributing relief among the Armenians. These parties distribute food, clothes, farming utensils, and cattle, of which they now have about 1,000 head. All articles so distributed are stamped with the Red Cross, so that they may not be taken by Tax Collectors.

Would-Be Inspectors of Sloops.

Eighty-seven candidates, of whom some were women, were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday for positions as Inspectors of mercantile establishments under the law that goes into effect next month. Fifteen Inspectors can be selected by the Health Board. It will be the duty of the Inspectors to see that no child labor is employed; that no employees of mercantile establishments work over sixty hours a week; that proper sanitary conditions are maintained at work and that children are allowed forty-five minutes for dinner.

In the Abyss

By H. G. WELLS

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PART I.

The Lieutenant stood in front of the steel sphere and [illegible] a piece of pine splinter. "What do you think of it, Stecvens?" he asked.

"It's an idea," said Steevens, in the tone of one who keeps an open mind.

"I believe it will smash flat," said the Lieutenant.

"He seems to have calculated it all out pretty well," said Steevens, still impartial.

"But think of its pressure," said the Lieutenant. "At the surface of the water it's 14 pounds to the inch; 30 feet down, it's double that; 60 feet, treble; 90 feet, four times; 900, 40 times; 5,000, 300—that's a mile—it's 240 times 14 pounds; that's—let's see—thirty hundredweight—a ton and a half, Steevens, a ton and a half to the square inch. And the ocean where he's going is five miles deep. What's seven and a half—"

"Sounds a lot," said Steevens, "but it's jolly thick steel."

The Lieutenant made no answer, but resumed his pine splinter. The object of their conversation was a huge globe of steel having an exterior of perhaps twenty feet. It looked like the shot for some titanic piece of artillery. It was elaborately nested in a monstrous scaffolding built into the framework of the vessel, and the gigantic spars that were presently to sling it overboard gave the stern of the ship an appearance that had raised the curiosity of every decent sailor who had sighted it, from the pool of London to the tropic of Capricorn. In two places, one above the other, the steel gave place to a couple of circular windows of enormously thick glass, and one of these, set in a steel frame of great solidity, was now partially unscrewed. Both the men had seen the interior of this globe for the first time that morning. It was elaborately padded with air cushions, with little studs sunk between bulging pillows, to work the simple mechanism of the affair. Everything was elaborately padded, even the Myers apparatus which was to absorb carbonic acid and replace the oxygen inspired by its tenant when he had crept in by the glass manhole and had been screwed in. It was so elaborately padded that a man might have been fired from a gun in it with perfect safety. And it had to be, for presently a man was to crawl in through that glass manhole, to be screwed up tightly and to be flung overboard and to sink down, down, down, for five miles, even as the Lieutenant said. It had taken the strongest hold of his imagination; it made him a bore at mess, and he found Steevens, the new arrival on board, a godsend to talk to about it over and over again.

"It's my opinion," said the Lieutenant, "that that glass will simply bend in and bulge and smash under a pressure of that sort. Daubree has made rocks run like water under big pressures—and you mark my words—"

"If the glass did break in," said Steevens, "what then?"

"The water would shoot in like a jet of iron. Have you ever felt a straight jet of high-pressure water? It would hit as hard as a bullet. It would simply smash him and flatten him. It would tear down his throat and into his lungs; it would blow in his ears—"

"What a detailed imagination you have!" protested Steevens, who saw things vividly.

"It's a simple statement of the inevitable," said the Lieutenant.

"And the globe?"

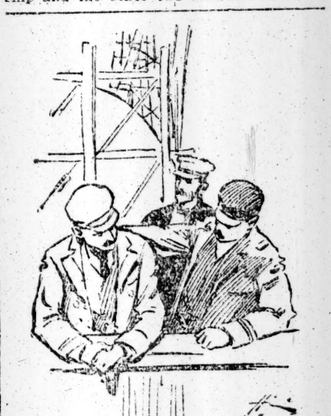
"Would just give out a few little bubbles and it would settle down comfortably against the day of judgment among the oozes and at the bottom lay—with poor Elstead spread over his own smashed cushions like butter over bread."

He repeated this sentence as though he liked it very much. "Like butter over bread," he said.

"Having a look at the jigger?" said a voice behind them, and Elstead stood behind them, spick and span, in white, with a cigarette between his teeth, and his eyes smiling out of the shadow of his ample hat brim. "What's that about bread and butter, Weybridge? Grumbling as usual about the insufficient pay of naval officers? It won't be more than a day now before I start. We are to get the slings ready to-day. This clean sky and gentle swell is just the kind of thing for swinging off five tons of lead and iron, isn't it?"

"It won't affect you much," said Weybridge.

"No. Seventy or eighty feet down, and I shall be there in a dozen seconds; there's not a particle moving, though the wind shriek itself hoarse up above, and the water lifts half way to the clouds. No. Down there—" He moved to the side of the ship and the other two followed him. All



"Are You Dead Certain the Clockwork Will Act?"

three leaned forward on their elbows and stared down into the yellow-green water.

"Peace," said Elstead, finishing his thought aloud.

"Are you dead certain that clockwork will act?" asked Weybridge presently.

"It has worked thirty-five times," said Elstead. "It's bound to work."

"But if it doesn't—"

"Why shouldn't it?"

"I wouldn't go down in that confounded thing," said Weybridge, "for £20,000."

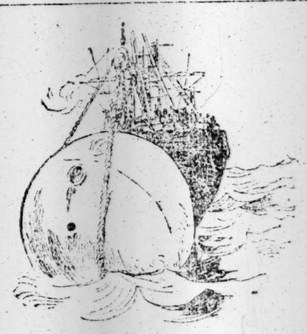
"Cheerful chap, you are," said Elstead, and spat sociably at a bubble below.

"I don't understand yet how you mean to work the thing," said Steevens.

"In the first place, I'm screwed into the sphere," said Elstead, "and when I've turned the electric light off and on three times to show I'm cheerful, I'm swung out over the stern by the crane, with all those big lead sinkers slung below me. The top lead weight has a roller-carrying a hundred fathoms of strong cord rolled up, and that's all that joins the sinkers to the sphere except the slings that will be cut when the affair is dropped. We use cord rather than wire rope because it's easier to cut and more buoyant—necessary points, as you'll see. Through each of these lead weights you notice there is a hole, and an iron rod will be run through that and will project six feet on the lower side. If that rod is rammed up from below it knocks up a lever and sets the clockwork in motion at the side of the cylinder on which the cord winds. Very well. The whole affair is lowered gently into the water and the slings are cut. The sphere floats—with the air in it it's lighter than water—but the lead weights go down straight and the cord runs out. When the cord is all paid out the sphere will go down, too, pulled down by the cord—"

"But why the cord?" asked Stevens. "Why not fasten the weights directly to the sphere?"

"Because of the smash down below. The whole affair will go rushing down, mile after mile, at a headlong pace at last. It would be knocked to pieces on the bottom if it wasn't for that cord. But the weights will hit the bottom, and directly they do, the buoyancy of the sphere will come into play. It will go on sinking slow and slower, come to a stop at last, and then begin to float upward again. That's where the clockwork comes in. Directly the weights smash against the bottom, the rod will be knocked through and will kick up the clockwork, and the cord will be rewound on the reel. There I shall stay for half an hour, with the electric light on looking about me. Then the clockwork will release a spring knife, the cord will be cut, and up I shall rush again, like a soda water bub-



"Are You Ready?" Sang Out the Commander.

ble. The cord itself will help the flotation."

"And if you should chance to hit a ship?" said Weybridge.

"I should come up at such a pace I should go clean through it," said Elstead, "like a cannon ball. You needn't worry about that."

"And suppose some nimble crustacean should wriggle into your clockwork—"

"It would be a pressing sort of invitation for me to stop," said Elstead, turning his back on the water and staring at the sphere.

They had swung Elstead overboard at 11 o'clock. The day was [illegible] and calm, with the horizon lost in haze. The electric glare in the little upper compartment beamed cheerfully through it as they let him down slowly to the surface of the water, and a sailor in the stern engine hung ready to cut the tackle that held the lead weights and the sphere together. The globe which had looked so large on deck looked the smallest thing conceivable in the stern of the ship. It rolled a little, and its two dark windows, which made it uppermost, seemed like eyes that looked [illegible] round contentment at the crowd who crowded the rail. A voice [illegible] down Elstead lifted the ceiling. "Are you ready?" sang out the commander. "Aye, aye, Sir!" "Then let her go!"

The ropes of the tackle [illegible] against the block and was cut, and [illegible] rolled over the globe in a [illegible] fashion. Some one waved a [illegible] some one else tried a [illegible] cheer, a middy was counting slowly, "eight, nine, ten—" Another roll, then with a jerk and a splash the thing righted itself. It seemed to be stationary for a moment, to grow rapidly smaller, and then the water closed over it, and it became visible, enlarged by refraction, and dimmed below in a half-a-dozen [illegible] Then it could count [illegible] had disappeared. There was a flicker of [illegible] light from down in the water, that diminished to a speck and vanished. Then there was nothing but a depth of water going down in the blackness, through which a shark was swimming.

Then suddenly the screw of the cruiser began to [illegible] the water was [illegible] the shark disappeared in a whirlpool of confusion, and a torrent of foam rushed across the crystalline clearness that [illegible] followed up Elstead.

"What's the [illegible]?" said one [illegible] to another.

"We're going to lay off about a couple of miles, for fear [illegible] should hit us when he comes up," said his mate.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PERSISTENT LIQUIDATION RESULTS IN LOWER PRICES.

A New Low-Level Record Made for the Active Issues, Which Decline from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 Points—Fearful of the Stability of Chicago Houses —Liquidation by Foreign Speculators and Investors—Profit Taking by the Bears.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The decline in the market today was attributed to two things—the political situation and alleged weakness of Chicago houses arising out of the failure of the Moores. Inquiry of prominent Chicago houses as to the rumor of impending failures in that city brought these replies:

"I don't think there is a word of truth in it. If any one heard it I would, I have heard a word of suspicion against any one."

"I cannot confirm the rumor, which I believe to be wholly unfounded. I have been to the largest brokerage houses this morning, and failed to hear of anything unusual in the surroundings, evidencing perhaps the lack of customers. Dullness seemingly seems to prevail over office."

It will be remembered that London was a purchaser of our securities all through the period of the Chicago Convention, when the greatest uneasiness was felt, and when local operators were disposed to unload their holdings. Since then, notwithstanding the decline in the market, the foreigners have refused to liquidate until to-day, when brokers representing foreign houses were free sellers. The liquidation was said to be for the account of the Rothschilds, as well as for investors of long standing. The excuse given for the liquidation was the uncertainty of the present political situation, but how that has changed, except for the better, was not explained. Rumor had it that Senator Hill was to take a prominent part in the Bryan demonstration at the Fifty next week, but there was nothing to be had confirmatory of the story.

Weakness was the feature of the market throughout the day, although there were occasional rallies, and it was not confined to any particular stock or group of stocks. The net losses extend from 1¾ to 2½ points in all the active issues. A new low-level record was made, and the rally from it was not pronounced. There was considerable realizing by the room, but efforts were easily obtained, and the liquidation was obvious.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

The money rates were 4 to 6 per cent for all loans above sixty days. Commercial paper quotations were: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@6 per cent; four months' acceptances, 6@7 per cent; choice single names, 6@7 per cent; names of less well known, 7@8 per cent.

Clearing-House exchanges to-day, $80,255,400; balances, $5,192,996. Sub-Treasury's debit balance, $87,28-4.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent; discount rate in the open market, ¾ per cent, for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69 (69). There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 69@68⅝, a decline of ⅜.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¼@53.

Bar silver closed in London at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is the comparative statement of the gold movement since 1833:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,588,598
Imports for same period	19,841,031
Net exports	$30,747,567
Net exports, same time, 1895	15,122,433
Net exports, same time, 1894	71,247,057
Net exports, same time, 1893	36,220,063

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½@4.86 for sixty days, $4.87@4.87½ for demand, $4.88@4.88½ for cables, and $4.87@ for commercial.

In Continental drafts were quoted at 5.16 for long and 5.15¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

Posted rates of exchange by banks were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Pacific Coast, $1 premium		
Chicago, $1 discount		
St. Louis, 50c discount		
Boston, par		
Sterling, actual business	4.85½@4.86	4.87½@4.88
Sterling, 60 days' posted rates	4.86½	4.88
Commercial bills	4.85	4.87½
Francs	5.18¾@5.17½	5.16¼@5.15
Reichsmarks	95¾@95⅞	95¾@95⅞
Guilders	40⅝@40¾	40⅝@40¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active but weak. The transactions were:

ADVANCED.

Ga., Car. & N. 1st, Ft. R. 1st, Ind., Ill. & S. 1st, C. & M. 1s, N. M. & O. con. 1st, P. R. 1st.

DECLINED.

A. T. & S. F. adj., Can. So. 2d, Ches. & O. 4½s, Chic. & Alton gen., Chic. & E. Ill. 5s, Chic. & Ill. Mid. 4s, Chic. & W. I. 5s, C. C. C. & St. L. gen., Chic. & Ohio gen., Chic. & Ohio 5s, Chic. & Ohio con. 6s, Chic. & Ohio S. W. 6s, Chic. & Ohio S. W. 1st, Chic. & Ohio S. W. 2d

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
54 Liberty St. and 25 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 AND 41 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. P. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 28th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third instalment, viz.: $5.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $2.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, to break the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are requested to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY $10 PER CENT. TRUST BONDS OF 1880.

Proposals will be received until noon of August 20th, 1896, for the sale to the undersigned of bonds of the issue and character above mentioned, to the amount of the sinking fund. UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE,
August 1st, 1896. 45 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

180TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, July 23, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, August 10th, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the said books will be closed from the morning of August 1st, 1896, to the morning of August 10th, 1896.

WM. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1896.

The Transfer Books of this company will be closed from 3P. M. of this date until the morning of July 1st, 1896, for the purpose of making up a list of stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election to be held on that day, and for the payment of the regular semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive. J. H. GAMBLE, Secy.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for any other business of this company, will be held in the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1896, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON. SATURDAY, September 5th, 1896. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed on TUESDAY, JULY 28th, 1896, at noon, and reopened on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of September.

JAMES D. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.
Chicago, July 23rd, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,969 Broadway, 425 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, Second Judicial District.—In the matter of the application and petition of MICHAEL T. DAVY, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, in the name and on behalf of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of a new street or avenue pursuant to the Laws of 1895, and the laws amendatory thereof, relative to the acquisition of title for the purpose of opening, laying out, establishing and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.—Notice of Second Public Hearing.

Public notice is hereby given that the first separate report of James C. Rogers, John De Witt Warner and Franklin Edson, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the county clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 22nd day of July, 1896, and a copy thereof was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23rd day of July, 1896.

Notice is further given that the said report has been confirmed as per order of Mr. Justice Dykman, dated the 21st day of July, 1896, and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of Westchester on the 22nd day of July, 1896, and that the said report will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District or Department thereof, at the County Court House in the City of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, on the 11th day of August, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report, and directing and awarding the relief to be just.

Dated, New-York, July 22nd, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City. Jy24-law5w*

Notice of Sale.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St.
New-York, Aug. 5, 1896.

To Mrs. Annie Dudley, Mrs. Graham, W. General Mrs. L. Kunzel, J. Mullin, Mrs. M. Montgomery, Michael O'Connor, Mrs. W. Wilkins, Mrs. Weston Watson, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. H. C. Berrian, whose goods were transferred from the former Stand of Warehouse by the proprietors, The Geo. A. Schastey & Sons Manufacturing Company, on their retirement from business; also, The Thomas Brennan, Miss M. A. Broadhurst, Mrs. Mattie L. Dexter, Mrs. John Feeney, Wm. F. Monahan, Charles F. Mill, P. Murray, Mrs. Tha McAvoy, Mrs. F. M. Tuthill, W. J. Simpson, C. J. Smith, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, G. W. Wheeler, Wm. H. Christy, Wm. Twombley, F. Cronin, A. H. Davison, Mrs. L. Alexandre, Geo. H. Rice, H. C. Howell, E. S. Lee, M. Cotter, Charles La Place, Nettie Hedding, Mrs. Cotter, Gay Williams, C. F. Harris, Mrs. E. H. Sallua, Geo. B. Mallory, the Misses Kate and Cornelia Stevens, F. W. Vosburg, T. M. Walsh, Mrs. A. V. Whiting, Mrs. Lizzie F. Evans, Mrs. J. Hyde, Mrs. R. Orr or Chas. E. Jenkins & Co., Boynton, D. M. Armstrong, H. Baetger, Mr. or Mrs. A. Blumenthal, T. W. Conkling, R. Childs, Frank Melville, Mrs. Wm. Marks.

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage and other charges upon the household goods, personal effects, and merchandize stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandize will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of September, 1896, commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the salesrooms of Justus Cooke, auctioneer, 200 East 125th St. JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
au4-law5w Secretary and General Manager.

PROPOSALS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Aug. 6, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 355 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 355 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, WILL BE received by the Commissioners of the Health Department, at their office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, until 12:30 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of August, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read by said Commissioners.

Any person making an estimate for the above work shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope to the Board of said Health Department, indorsed:

"ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 355 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK," and also with the name of the person or persons presenting the same and the date of its presentation.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect; and the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the penal sum of $25,000.

Bidders are required to submit their estimates upon the following express conditions, which shall apply to and become a part of every estimate received:

1st. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work, and by such other means as they may prefer, as to the accuracy of the estimate, and no claim will be allowed after the submission of an estimate a dispute or complaint of the statement of quantities, nor assert that there was any misunderstanding in regard to the nature of the work to be done.

2d. Bidders will be required to complete the entire work to the satisfaction of the Health Department, and in substantial accordance with the specifications of the contract and the plans therein referred to. No extra compensation beyond the amount payable for the work before mentioned, which shall be actually performed, at the prices therein, to be specified by the bidder, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

Bidders will state in their estimates a price for the whole of the work to be done in conformity with the approved form of contract and the specifications thereto set forth, by which price the bidder will be tested. This price is to cover all expenses of every kind incurred in or incidental to the fulfillment of the contract, including any claim that may arise through delay from any cause, in the performing of the work.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office with the sureties offered by him or them and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect. In case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, and so on until it be accepted and executed.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates their names and places of residence; and if they are persons interested with them therein. If no other person be so interested, the estimate must distinctly state the fact; also that the estimate is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a Department, Chief of Bureau, Deputy thereof, clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof; which estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person or persons making the estimate, they will become bound with him or them as his or their sureties for its faithful performance; and that if said person or persons shall refuse or neglect to execute the contract they will pay to the Corporation of the City of New-York any difference between the sum to be allowed said person or persons would be entitled on the completion and that which said Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting, the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work to be done by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be subscribed by the oath of affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract and stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature and over and above his liabilities as bail, security, and otherwise, and that he has fully informed himself as to the matters in good faith, and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New-York after the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by either a certified check from one of the National banks of the City of New-York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of moneys to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the estimate, or by the money itself. The certified check or money must not be inclosed in the envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the estimate box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits except that of the successful bidder, will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall default or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid the amount of his deposit will be returned to him by the Comptroller.

No estimate will be received from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals, obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

New-York is the Money Centre

of the United States.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Minintare Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:02|Sun sets...7:09|Moon rises...2:56 A. M.

HIGH WATER AUG. 7.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:50 A. M.	6:11 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	8:19 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY.) AUG. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	July 30
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 1
El Monte	New-Orleans	Aug. 1
Las Nacrieve	Gibraltar	July 23
Michigan	London	July 24
Panama	Bordeaux	July 23
St. Louis	Southampton	July 23
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Aug. 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 1

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Aug. 5
Niagara	Nassau	Aug. 4
Pennsylvania	Lisbon	July 24
Prussia	Hamburg	July 28
Seminole	Jacksonville	Aug. 5

SUNDAY, AUG. 9.

Albania	Havre	July 25
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 1

MONDAY, AUG. 10.

El Sud	New-Orleans	Aug. 5
Etiopia	Glasgow	July 29
Hispania	Hamburg	July 25
Massachusetts	London	July 30
Michigan	Boulogne	July 28
Nomadic	Liverpool	July 31
Obdam	Rotterdam	July 31
Powhattan	Gibraltar	July 27
Vigilancia	Havana	Aug. 6

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

Alianca	Colon	Aug. 4
Massepequa	Swansea	July 29
Westmoreland	Antwerp	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
S. of California	Aug. 7	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Aug. 7	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Aug. 7	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Francisco	Aug. 7	Hull	Pier 29 E. R.
Ontario	Aug. 8	London	22 State St.
Nueces	Aug. 8	Galveston	22 State St.
British Queen	Aug. 8	Antwerp	22 State St.
Anchoria	Aug. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Weimar	Aug. 8	Genoa	5 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	Aug. 8	Rio Janeiro	113 Wall St.
Madiana	Aug. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Moselle	Aug. 8	W Ind ports	39 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Aug. 8	London	1 Broadway.
Edam	Aug. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Kansas City	Aug. 8	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Veendam	Aug. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
El Norte	Aug. 8	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Aller	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Aug. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	Aug. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Polynesia	Aug. 13	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Bermudian	Aug. 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Aug. 14	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Patricia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	1 Broadway.
Hudson	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Leona	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Aug. 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Portia	Aug. 15	Halifax	49 State St.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerland	Aug. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	4 Bowling Gr.
Manadam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	London	1 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Aug. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	London	1 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
New York	Aug. 29	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Pennland	Aug. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Aug. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Aug. 6.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Wells City, (Br.) Savage, Bristol July 21 and Swansea 23, with mdse and passengers to James Smith & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

Ship Glenholm, (of Glasgow,) (new), 1,863 tons, Adamson, Fort Glasgow 31 ds, in ballast to Gustavus Heye.

SS James Rowan, Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Cuba, (Nor.) Bornholdt, Gonaives July 30, St. Marc 31, Aux Cayes 32, arrived in the Hook at 12:50 A. M. July 31.

SS Alabama, (Br.) Russell, Santos July 10, Rio Janeiro 15, Victoria 19, and St. Lucia 30, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 5th and anchored.

SS Orop, Pizzey, Rio July 10, with fruit to J. Madeira. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Cuba, (Br.) Sutherland, St. Ann's Bay Jan. 28, Port Maria 29, and Kingston 30, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the bar at 2 A. M.

SS Allanic, (Ger.) Koch, Hamburg July 23 and Havre 25, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the bar at 2 P. M.

SS El Monte, (Br.) Pearce, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to A. T. Van Sicklen.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Aug. 4, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrell.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Paris, for Southampton; Normannia, for Hamburg; Germanic for Liverpool; Alps, for Gibraltar, etc.; Delaware, for Plymouth, Eng.; Washington, for Flushing.

Ships Mary L. Barrell, for Dublin, Ireland; Cyanna, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Lucco, for Pensacola.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—SS. British King, (Br.) O'Hagan, from New-York July 25 for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.) Jones, from New-York July 28 for Liverpool, passed Rinsale to-day.

SS Cymbria, (Br.) Robinson, from New-York July 23 for Leith and Dundee, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch.) Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch.) Vergo, from New-York July 25 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch.) Potjer, from Amsterdam July 25 for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.) Bruno, sailed from Messina for New-York July 30.

SS Colorado, (Br.) Whitton, sailed from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Manitou, (Br.) Griffiths, sailed from London for New-York to-day.

SS Pinchemins, (Br.) Manes, from New-York July 3, arrived at Venice Aug. 2.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.) Miller, from New-York July 15, arrived at Rio Janeiro Aug. 4.

SS Oceanic, (Br.) Jeffers, from New-York July 18, arrived at Gordeaux Aug. 4.

SS City of Perth (Br.) Wilson, from New-York July 7, arrived at Cape Town yesterday.

SS Main, (Ger.) Roben, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Idaho, (Br.) Marshall, from New-York July 25 for Hull, passed Portland Bill yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.) Cannaca, from New-York July 25 for London, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Bafton, (Br.) Ohls, from Santos, sailed from St. Lucia for New-York Aug. 4.

SS Coleridge, (Br.) Sutter, sailed from Rio Janeiro for New-York Aug. 4.

SS Heveliand, (Ger.) Thompson, from Rio Janeiro, sailed from St. Lucia for New-York Aug. 4.

SS Suriam, (Br.) Hocken, sailed from Shields for New-York Aug. 4.

SS Annandale, (Br.) Davies, from New-York July 24, arrived at Tilt Cove, N. F., Aug. 1.

SS August Korff, (Ger.) Bruhns, from Altona for New-York, passed the Lizard Aug. 4.

SS Diamant, (Ger.) Wischausen, from New-York July 24 for Flushing, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Scandia, (Ger.) Kuehn, from New-York July 25, arrived at Hamburg to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.) Cook, from New-York July 25, arrived at Cardiff to-day.

SS Adriadic, (Br.) Sowden, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Browhead at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch.) Goujer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arrived at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.) Meier, sailed from Genoa for New-York, via Gibraltar, at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.) Haddock, from Liverpool for New-York, sailed from Queenstown at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.) Willigerod, from New-York, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Cearense, (Br.) Coxen, from New-York, arr. at Para yesterday.

PROPOSALS

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and completing a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus for the brick cottage for female employes for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., must be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. Monday, Aug. 17, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating business, and the proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON AGAIN EXCITED AND HIGHER—GRAIN LOWER AND ACTIVE.

Continued Free Covering of Short Cotton and Bad Crop News—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower and More Active—Provisions Quiet and Lower—Cotton Active and Irregular—Coffee Less Active and Lower.

The cotton market was again the centre of attraction among the speculators, and the variations were rapid and wild, with the range 42 to 49 points, but the close showing a gain of only 15 to 22 points, and a weak market, owing to free realizing. The grain markets were more active, but tended to lower prices, as outside news was depressing, and longs unloaded freely. Provisions were offered freely at easier prices. Coffee was less active, and sold off with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator..... 23 @ 23½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 30¼@ ...
Flour, straights, Spring..... $2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, White..... 3.25 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands..... 8⅛@ ...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X... 16 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 8.75 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam..... ... @ 3.55
Beef, family..... 8.00 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 15 @ ...
Sugar, granulated..... 5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, No. 7..... 15½ @ ...
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 11½@ 7
Copper, lake..... 11.00 @ ...
Lead..... 2.82½@ ...

WHEAT—Contracts declined 1¾c on weaker cables, lower Western markets, reports of Brazilian trouble at New-Orleans, easier stock market, and free unloading West and here. Foreign houses bought moderately at the decline, and the close was weak at 1⅝c net loss, with trading more active. Spot was fewer with the options, and in better demand; sales, 72,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 56,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, part at 1⅝@1⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth, on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances hence, 58,672 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 236,787 bushels; receipts, 10,000 bushels; Atlantic ports, 196,849 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed weak at 1⅝@1⅝c decline, with cables easier, fine weather, free receipts, and local realizing. Spot was 1c lower and more active, with sales of 500,000 bushels taken at the outside prices for export, and 298,000 bushels, including 192,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, for export, and 106,000 bushels do at 31½c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 31½c, elevator. Receipts, 142,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 262,951 bushels. Clearances hence, 51,997 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 108,972 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were left and weak at ⅜@½c decline following the West and on realizing. Spot was easier and dull, and in fair demand, mostly for export; sales, 70,000 bushels, 2 mixed, at 20¾@27c for 1,000 bushels, 2 white, at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 27c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@24c; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c. Receipts, 237,000 bushels; track white, 276,226; for 78,000 bushels. Receipts, 187,000 bushels; exports, 67,372 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	...	@	61½
September	2,295,000	62¾@65 15-16	62⅝
October	10,000	63¾@64	63¾
November	10,000	64 @65¼	64
December	2,185,000	64¼@65 15-16	64⅝
Total	4,500,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	25,000	29⅝@30	29⅝
September	125,000	29¼@30⅝	30¼
October	105,000	30⅝@31¼	30⅝
May	20,000	33⅜@34	33⅜
Total	285,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	140,000	22½@22⅝	22½
October	...	@...	22½

FLOUR—Demand only moderate, with values unchanged. Sales, 9,200 bbls, with city millers reporting 5,500 bbls redelivered. Arrivals, 6,938 bbls and 10,150 sacks; exports, 5,185 bbls and 5,950 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 37,153 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.40@$2.75.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal; Western quoted at 30c, free on board.

BARLEY MALT—Quiet and steady at 78c, cost, insurance and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.20; cut, $3.10@$3.50; ground, $3@$3.45. No. 3 pearled barley, $4.60.

FEED—Quiet and easy. We quote: 40 lbs, 2nd, 80 lbs, 60@62½c; middlings, 57½@62½c; scraps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a fairly steady market, but was continued to show a limited amount of interest, and prime Summer yellow was well held and scarce, with buyers at 23c. Sales were made of 500 bbls Prime Summer yellow at 24c. There was no demand for off grade yellow, which was quoted nominally at 22½@23c. Prime white was quoted at 25½@26c. Butter oil was dull and unchanged at 25½@26c. Crude oil was quoted steady at 19½@20c for prime. LARD OIL was steady at 39½c for prime city. LARD LINSEED OIL was dull but steady at 51½@52c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets at the West were weaker, under free selling by packers and the absence of a speculative demand. Shorts have apparently covered rather freely on the late upward turn in prices. The chief cause was at short the bottom prices of the day, with lard 2½@5c points lower, pork 5@10 points lower, and lard 10@12½ points lower. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 13,000 head.

LARD—There was a decidedly weaker market at the West; prices declined 2½@30 points, on free offerings, and the close was easy. Armour closed at 3.25c; September sold at 3.27½@3.30c, closing at 3.25c; October at 3.30@3.37½c, closing at 3.30c bid; December at 3.45@3.50c, closing at 3.45c bid; January at 3.60@3.65c. Here the market was lower; cash closed at 3.55c nominal. Sales, 740 tcs, prompt shipment to the United Kingdom, on private terms. City steam easier; sales, 100 tcs at 3.20c; refined was steady; Continent at 4.15c; South American, at 4.75c; Brazil, kegs, 5.00c; compound at 3½@4½c.

PORK—At the West there was a break of 30@45 points in prices, under free selling by packers, closing flat with August at $8.35; September at $8.30@$8.35, closing at $8.40; October at $8.10@$8.40, closing at $8.10; January at $7.02½@$7.40, closing at $7.05. Here the market was quiet and easier; sales, 300 bbls. Quotations: mess, in job lots, $8@8.25 for old and $8@8.50 for new; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—The Western market was weaker, where was fairly free offering, and prices declined 1@1¼c; August closed at 2.40c; September at 2.40@3.00c, closing at 3.42½c; October at 3.45@3.65c, closing at 3.45c bid; January at 3.52½@3.70c, closing at 3.55c bid.

CUTMEATS—The market for city meats was quiet, but no changes were made in quotations. Sales, 500 pickled hams at 9½@10c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 9¾@9¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 9¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 2½@3½c.

LEEF—Dull market; prices unchanged. Quotations, Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; extra India mess, in tierces, $13.25@$14.25; city beef hams—Quiet and steady; sales, 200 pieces; $13.50 quoted at the close; tierces, 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5½c; kegs, 5¼@5½c.....Receipts at the West, 31,512 hogs; shipments, 25,884 head. Chicago—Receipts, 13,000 head; 5c higher; $2.90@$3.70; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,286 head; strong; $2.75@$3.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,481 head; higher; $3.10@$3.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; $3.25@$3.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 243 head; $2.80@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; strong; $3.00@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; 10c higher; $2.95@$

MISERIES OF CITY DOGS

THE KILLING OF ONE IN BROADWAY BRINGS UP THE SUBJECT.

After Shooting a Homeless and Frothing Cur, Policeman Giblen Says Dogs Should Not Be Kept in Cities —He Sends His to a Farm—Superintendent Dunkinson of the Bergh Society Declares that There Are No Mad Dogs.

A dog had his day yesterday. He was a typical street cur, homeless and friendless. Driven mad by the heat and by the difficulty of obtaining water, which is the great deprivation that a homeless dog in the city labors under, he ran the course of one block on Broadway snapping and frothing, and came to a rest in the corner with bullets in his body from the pistols of two policemen.

The dog was a little black mongrel, with a shaggy coat. He appeared at Broadway and Warren Street at a few minutes before 9 o'clock. His tongue was hanging out of his lips and flecked with foam as he ran around and around in circles, leaping at pedestrians and endeavoring to bite them. Policeman Patrick Giblen of the Church Street station saw the animal from the opposite side of Broadway and ran across to meet it. The dog rushed into the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, in the Postal Telegraph Company's Building, and when the police came following he found the animal cornered up against the wall of the bank with his legs drawn up under him, and his head striking from side to side.

The policeman drew his revolver in his hand when the dog darted out and ran down Broadway. At the northwest corner of Warren street and Broadway the policeman caught up with the dog and fired one shot. The bullet passed through the dog's body just behind the head, and the animal rolled over into the gutter dead.

The boundary line between the Second and Fifth Police Districts is Warren Street, and the dog was shot on the corner of Park Place and Broadway. The Leonard Street station, which is in the Fifth Precinct, to which Giblen belongs, is only a block away, and was therefore promptly the first police station to which the little carcass. When each policeman reported at his station that he had killed his dog and the conflicting reports were received the Acting Captain ordered that the circumstances were investigated. The facts appearing as here told, it was agreed that the dog was actually dead, and that enough could not be shown that either bullet had not proved fatal; both reports were received, and each policeman handed in the dog.

"The dogs in the city are a nuisance to themselves and to every one else," said Policeman Giblen to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and they should be exterminated. In the first place, I assert that no one should be allowed to keep a dog in a dog city if he is a dog to himself. I have a fine Irish setter, but I think the world of him and do not keep them in town. I keep them on a farm out in the country. What a dog needs is a place where he can run free scratch in the earth, roll on the grass, and get plenty of water. If you want a dog right to keep him where he can get these things. They are the necessities of life to him. To be shut up in city flats and with nowhere to run except in the hot streets, and with no running water accessible, is a life to which no kind of dumb animals should be subject a dog.

"But that is all the talk in such a case as this is mad enough for the dog who roamed around recklessly fed and watered. The stray dogs have miserable times in Summer in looking for water. They cannot get it except by accident. A dog needs water in Summer more than a man needs, and every day you may see poor, dumpy curs running frantically after a sprinkling cart, lapping up a few drops of water from between the paving stones now and then, or else they get a drink after a fashion that is not pleasant to see, whenever for water and he sale water they get there irritates the throats and makes them ill.

"The majority of mad dogs are made so by lack of water and it is a wonder that there are not new cases of hydrophobia in Summer. In my opinion, it would be an excellent thing for the police to be instructed to kill every ownerless dog they see, not only for protection to the community, but by way of mercy to the dogs."

Superintendent Charles H. Dunkinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what he thought of the suggestions expressed in reference to Policeman Giblen's views. He said:

"I agree with what he says in part. But I would to say, at the first place, that there is absolutely nothing in all this talk about what is known as mad dogs. We have had a carefully prepared case alleged every year for the last Twenty-second Street, and by the officers of our society a dozen times I go. A woman telephoned to the society that there was a mad dog in her cellar. We sent a man there and he found 200 or 300 persons collected outside the house, and a policeman in the point of entering the cellar to despatch the alleged mad dog with his revolver.

"The man dressed the cellar and found the dog a little cur, weighing perhaps five pounds. Such he in the floor panting and exhausted. He brought the dog here in his arms, and it was taken to the society's shelter, cared for, and fed, humanely. He was then treated like all other ownerless dogs—that is put to death painlessly, when, after forty-eight hours no one claimed him.

"Nearly every dog killed by the police in this city is killed in mercy, rabies being the only genuine beast which lays or maims or chastises it. A much better plan than poisoning policemen to shoot all stray dogs would be for the policemen to stop them and report purchasing and teasing them, and for the policemen themselves not to club and pound the poor beasts into insensibility and then shoot them.

"As to the narrowness of dogs in the city, I agree entirely with Policeman Giblen. New Yorkers, socialists, &c., should not be kept in town houses. They should be put in the country houses, where the animals' lungs are so limited and crowded that they cannot get a fair show for existence. There is no more inhuman toy dogs—little fox-terrier pugs and the like—in the city. Those dogs are so used to living in flats that they would be unhappy out of doors.

"In spite, my tracts for the troubles of metropolitan conditions of life entail upon dogs is not, and I decided, not to kill them unless. That would revolt the sensibilities of any humane person in the community. If the police man were a real humane officer he would be driven to relieve dogs of their misery by shooting them. As it is, when one gets ill or dies from lack of water or food, they gather him in just like the rest and he never proves to be mad."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Mr. George R. Read sold yesterday, for John L. Waddell, the entire block front of a little more than 18 lots, on the east side of Twelfth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, to David S. Brown. The buyer is a soap manufacturer, and it is said that he will improve the property for use in his business.

Of five auction sales that were advertised to be held yesterday at 111 Broadway, all but one were adjourned, two of them without day.

Mr. James L. Wells sold in foreclosure six lots on Washington Place, Green Avenue and Morgan Avenue, Throggs Neck, near Fort Schuyler, as follows: The northeast corner of Morgan Avenue and Washington Place, 50 by 100, to ex-Assemblyman John Connelly, for $135; two lots adjoining, on Morgan Avenue, each 50 by 100, to Mrs. M. B. McCoy, for $225; a lot, 46 by 150, on the South side of Green Avenue 64 feet east of Washington Place, to Mrs. M. B. McCoy, for $125; a lot on Green Avenue southwest corner of Washington Place, 50 by 154 by 35 by 140, to S. Cohen, for $120, and an abutting lot on Morgan Avenue, corner of Washington Place, 54 by 150 by 50 by 140, to Mr. Cohen, for $100. The six lots thus brought $715. The amount due on the judgment was $5,911.

The following sales of realty at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale: John Delahunty, referee, 45 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 12.6 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment $3,242; prior mortgage, $——.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale; Appleton L. Clark, referee, 128 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,702.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Broadway and Thirteenth Street, southwest corner, by Samuel H. and Herbert Valentine, executors, &c.; Raymond Hawes of 2 West Fourth Street, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost, $9,000.

No. 62 Pitt Street, by Fanny Deutch of 302 East Houston Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick hotel; cost, $8,000.

Fordham Avenue northeast corner of Cross Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Benedict May of City Island, owner; cost, $1,800.

Second Street, northwest corner of Madison Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by William Conford of Westchester; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, by Albert Rothemel, owner; cost, $22,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 145.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by James A. and E. T. Woolf of 1,920 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; cost, $800.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, (Wakefield,) alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by William S. McPherson of 221 North Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 6.

81st St, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Charles D. Berryman to Minna Jacobi; ——

57th St, s s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Frank A. Schiet to Louis Stern; ——

67th Av, w s, 401.11 ft s of 139th St, 25x100; William P. Koerner and wife to Lucy Metz; ——

Lexington Av, e s, 150 ft w of 24th Av, 25x100; William S. Schneider to Sophia Schneider; ——

125th St, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x99.11; 125th St n s, 199.6 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x99.11; Catherine Clark to Jane E. Hulligan; ——

21st St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; George Finch and wife to the Imperial Company; ——

Broadway, n e s, south ½ of Lot 12, map of Henry Rutgers; Abram Morton, one of the executors, &c., to Isaac Wendell; ——

84th St, s s, 215 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years; ——

Fifth Av, s e s, 100 ft e of Henry, Thomas Hunter, executor, &c., to Angela Fiscali; ——

GREENWICH ST, 57, (Charles H. Dugliss and wife to Martha J. Reed; ——

167th St, n s, 75 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; James J. Young and wife to Charles B. Taylor; ——

42d St, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; James Quinn to Sarah L. Stanley; ——

76TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Sigmund Katz and wife to Charles C. Barnhart; ——

Lot 59, map of 62 feet at Mount Hope; the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Henry E. Daigneau; ——

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 163.2 ft s w of 180th St, 25x134.2; Mary Webb to John S. Webb; ——

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 186.3 ft s w of 180th St, 25x136.2; Mary Webb to John S. Webb; ——

96th St, n s, 241 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Herbert R. Andrews, referee, to Edward Bowman; ——

FIFTH AV, s w s, 316 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Matthew Cogan and wife to Ellen Cogan; ——

147th St, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Maure D'Andrea to Antonio D'Andrea; ——

AVENUE B, w s, 85 ft n of 4th St, 50x105; William C. Witt and another to Alida Mann; ——

ELIZABETH ST, 170; Nannette Schwab to William Fetterer; ——

Recorded Leases.

BURCHELL, James to Conrad Beck; 905 Columbus Av, a 11-12 years, store...$1 200, $1,500

BUCK, Robert, to Christopher Whalen; to James St, 5 years; ——

PEARS, Chester S., to Edward J. Finnegan; s w corner of Park Av and 129th St; ——

FOSTER, Thomas C., to John Heise; 112 East 126th St, 3 11-12 years; ——

FREEMAN, Leaders to Conrad Beck; 701 Columbus Av, 5 years; ——

JACKSON, Norman H., to John Heise; 125 East 126th St, 3 11-12 years; ——

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGEN, Abram, to the United States Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 50, map of 62 lots at 129th Hope; 24th Ward, 3 years; ——

BAIRD, Henry M., to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of Park Av 125th St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years; ——

BERGREEN, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth W. Bachelor, of Clinton Av, 99 ft s of Jefferson St, 3 years; ——

SAME to same; s s of Clinton Av, 160 ft s of Jefferson St, 3 years; ——

SAME to same; s s of Clinton Av, 160 ft s of Jefferson St, 3 years; ——

BYRNES, Patrick and Michael, to Edward T. Bell; s s of Clinton Av, 43.1 ft s of 160th St, 7 years; ——

BELL, George S., and wife to David W. Bennett, executor, &c., of Caroline M. Cox, executrix, &c.; s s of 163d St, 21.11 ft w of Tinton Av, 3 years; ——

CALLAGHAN, Daniel H., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 129th St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years; ——

DE AGUEDA, Marie L., to Mary L. McVicker; 16 to 20 Chambers St, 2 years; ——

FITZGERALD, Agnes, to Harlem Savings Bank; of 25th York; n corner of Washington Av and 180th St, 1 year; ——

FEINER, Solomon, and wife to Philip Schultz; n s of 7th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years; ——

FRANCHI, Angelo, to Maria A. Lipf; n s of Spring St, 213.) 3 years; ——

SAME to John Brann and others, executors of George Faust, deceased, same property, 5 years; ——

GOULDEN, Joseph A., and wife to the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n w s of Creston Av, 305 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years; ——

KOCH, Henry C. F., and Adolph Riesenberg and wives to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; s s of 134th St, 224.2 ft w of Lenox Av, and s s of 124th St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years; ——

KING, Eleanor R., and husband and Elizabeth A. O'Neil to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New-York; s w cor Rockfield St, 373.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, installments; ——

MATTHEWS, William T., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 27, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, 24th Ward, 3 years; ——

MURGATROYD, Henry E., to same; Lot 55, same map, 3 years; ——

MATT, George T., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s w corner of 106th St and 2d Av 3 years; ——

MAHLER, Elena and Michael, to Frank Van Pelt; 622 and 624 East 176th St, 3 years; ——

DUGLISS, Charles H., and wife to Joseph W. Dugliss; 67 Greenwich St, demand; ——

DEATON, Henry M., and wife to Gustav Heidelberg; 2,010 5th Av, 1 year; ——

MUNN, George H., to the North New-York Cooperative Building and Loan Association; n s of Bryant Av, 85 ft w of Freeman st, installments; ——

SAME to William H. Wright and another; same property, 2 years; ——

MULLER, Peter, and wife to executors of William S. Taylor, deceased; s s of 155th St, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years; ——

SAME to trustees of Richard J. Morgan, deceased; s s of 115th St, 145 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years; ——

SAME to Margaret Inglis; s s of 115th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years; ——

HOLMES, Edward, to the Northern Improvement Company; s e corner of 183d St and Webster Av, 3 years; ——

RAPHAELY, Julia, to the Assured Building and Loan Association, n s of 23 St, n w s of Lot 29, map of William Adee, Westchester, installments; ——

STOCKINGER, Jacob and Andrew, and wives, and Elizabeth and Catherine Horn, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of Madison and Monroe sts, 1 year; ——

SMITH, Emma L. and Joseph A., to Thomas R. McNeil; 198 Greenwich St; ——

SMITH, Louise A., to Frederick H., to Mabel J. Newman; w s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft s of 86th St, ½ part, 1 year; ——

SMITH, Bertha and John B., to Charles A. Thiriet; s s of 125th St, 12 years; ——

STEEN, Louis, to Frank A. Ehret; e s of 5th Av, 75 ft s of 81st St, 2 years; ——

SCHWARTZ, John J., and wife to George P. Miller; 131 East 40th St, 1 year; ——

SCHNEIDER, Herman R., to Hedwig Faugke; n e corner of Union Av and Horace St, 5 years; ——

SHERIDAN, Bernard, to Francis D. Kouwenhoven; s s of 93d St, 18.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years; ——

SIMPSON, Martha J. and Joseph H., to Edward P. Schell and others, guardians of Mabel R. Sherman; 227 West 38th St, 3 years; ——

WEED, Robert M., and wife to William Haviland; 277 Bowery, 1 year; ——

Assignments of Mortgages.

EHRET, Frank A., to Robert G. Dun; ——

HOWE, Annie W., to Annie M. and William L. Culbert; ——

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Joan Goetz; ——

RICHARDS, James, and another, executors, &c., of Edward C. Richards, to James Richards and wife; ——

SAME to James Richards, trustee; to Peter C. Richards and issue; ——

SULLIVAN, Grace L., to Mary V. Wolfe; ——

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; ——

VAN PELT, Frank, to Anna Fixman; ——

Lis Pendens.

2D ST, 245; Beach Av, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 66x100; George Bolter against Henry Bicher and others, (partition.)

FORSYTH ST, 33; Morris Bernstein and others against Michael Fay and others, (specific performance.)

MOTT AV and 144th St, n e corner, 25x100; Robert S. Minturn, trustee, against John Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

124TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of 4th Av, 30x100.11; Henry S. Van Tuyl and others, trustees, against George W. Rogers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

74TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 17.6x72.2; Waldron P. Brown and another against Oscar Uhlmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RAE ST, s s, 192.3 ft e of Morrisania Branch Railroad, 50 ft to St. Ann's Av x150.6x32.6x150; also, w s of Nereid St, 250 ft s of Elizabeth St, runs w 100.6x50 to Bronx River by w 82.10 n 173.10 Newell St by n 50; Elizabeth S. Daun against Joseph C. Dixon and others, (partition.)

11TH AV, w s, at centre line of 20th and 29th Sts, runs w 100 x n 49.4; e 100 x s 48.4; John A. King, executor, &c., against John R. Fareham, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

34TH ST, 328 West; Charles Warren against George Neher, owner and contractor; ——

MANHATTAN AV and 101st St, n w corner, 100.6x——; Harry W. Bell against William Walsh, owner and contractor; ——

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x100; Clarke & Sherman against Harry Heyman, owner; William J. Crouch, contractor; ——

5D AV and 76th St, n w corner, 10x100, William Clarke against Caverly & Reiss, owners and contractors; ——

EDGECOMBE AV, 1,000; Exeter against Manhattan Savings Institution, owner; T. Mahon, & Sons, contractors; Milliken Brothers, sub-contractors; ——

WEST END AV, e s, whole front from 98th to 99th, 200x100; M. Mansfield against Sakariasen & Larsen, owners and contractors; ——

153D ST, s s, whole front from Jackson to Forest Av, 15x irregular; Frank Cuccaro & Co. against Gregor Trembiger, owner and contractor; ——

162D ST, s s, 190 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Mariano Bamiazzone and others against Herman C. and Augusta A. Wurm, owners; Benjamin J. Carr, contractor; J. Mauro & Co., sub-contractors.

LEGGETT and Prospect Av, s e corner, 150x100; Smullen & Dudley against Elizabeth F. Knauss, owner; John J. & William Crawford, contractors; ——

166TH ST, s s, w corner Prospect Av, 75x75; same against George Trembiger, owner and contractor; ——

162D ST, s s, 190 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Antonio Cirese and others against Benjamin J. Carr, contractor; J. Mauro & Co., sub-contractors; ——

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Elias Otto or Archibald Gardner, Building Company against Catharine Carlin, owner and contractor; ——

MANHATTAN AV and 101st St, n w corner, 100x100; American Lumber Company against William Walsh, owner and contractor; ——

HAMPDEN ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Peter Bruckner against Jane Reilly, owner; Jerome J. Reilly, contractor; ——

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, or Menidas St, s s, 400 ft s e of Spofford Av or St, 25 x100; Francis J. Kearney against C. Stolle, owner; P. Cooney & Co., contractors; ——

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Mary M. Mansfield against Charles Fisher, owner and contractor; ——

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY: EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Calistoga, Napa Co., central California; 50 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 4 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres unfenced, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 50 feet from the surface; $2,500 new, (new,) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FT. THREE-STORY dwelling; rent only $1,656; 159 East 63d St., near Lexington Av. Apply to

A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County. CAROLINE E. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in block number —— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street; and thence westwardly, along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Aug. 7, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY A. ROGERT, as Trustee for Frances S. Draper, plaintiff, against MARTIN DISKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that lot of land in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, running thence west along the south side of Fourth Street eighty-six feet, thence south parallel with Macdougal Street thirty-four feet, thence east parallel with Fourth Street and through a party wall eighty-six feet to the west side of Macdougal Street, and thence north along the same thirty-four feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SCHUYLER STREET, NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—J. C. WATSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. DOTY, Rosina Kelley, Charles Archer, Susan E. Layton, William McGirr, and Hanno Bartsch, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by S. De Valtteraux, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Schuylerville, in the town and County of Westchester, known upon a map entitled "Map of portion of Schuylerville, in town and County of Westchester, 1874, New-York May 13th, 1874, Garrett J. Byrne, engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, by the Numbers 175, 176, 177, and 178, bounded and containing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street as the same is laid down on said map, distant 200 feet northwestwardly from the northeasterly corner of Schuyler Street and Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon, and from thence northeasterly and parallel with Elliott Avenue 141 feet and 8 inches; thence northwestwardly 119 feet and 4 inches; thence southwestwardly 146 feet and 3 inches to Schuyler Street; thence southeastwardly and along Schuyler Street 111 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof;

And also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, known upon said map by the Numbers thirteen (13,) one hundred and seventy-nine, (179,) and one hundred and eighty, (180,) the said lot Number thirteen (13) being bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Schuyler Street, distant 200 feet northwestwardly from the northeasterly corner of Schuyler Street and Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon; running thence northeasterly and parallel with Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty feet; thence northwestwardly parallel with Schuyler Street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly parallel to Elliott Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northwestwardly parallel to B Street one hundred feet to Elliott Avenue, and thence northeastwardly along Elliott Avenue twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The said lots 179 and 180 being bounded and containing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street distant 225 feet northwestwardly from the northeasterly corner of said map distant one hundred feet southwestwardly from B Street, also laid down thereon; running thence southeastwardly parallel to B